The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR RUSSELL

RETURN OF THE REPUBLICANS TO POWER.

Ceremonies and Incidents of Administering the Oath to the New Officers of State.

COUNTING THE VOTE

Enthusiastic Demonstrations from the Audience.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

COMPLIMENTED BY PEOPLE OF ALL POLITICAL PARTIES.

ADDRESS BY LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

BRILLIANT RECEPTION BY THE CAPITAL CLUB.

Receiving the Keys from Governor Carr—Bountiful Lunch at the Executive Mansion—Tokens of Esteem from Admirers of the Governor.

Twenty years ago a Republican Governor of North Carolina went out of office to be followed by two decades of Democratic control. Yesterday the Republican party, in the person of Governor Daniel L. Russell, once more assumed direction of the affairs of State, and the political party that lately fancied itself secure in the enjoyment of power went out into the obscurity and oblivion to which it had been consigned by the people of North Carolina at the election in November.

The events leading up to the inauguration of Governor Russell began with counting and certifying the vote as returned by counties for the various officers of State elected November 3rd. At 11:15 yesterday morning the Senate proceeded in a body to the hall of the House of Representatives, and Lieutenant Governor Doughton taking a seat beside Speaker Hileman, the two bodies were declared to be in joint session for the purpose of counting the vote and witnessing the inauguration of the officers of State.

Senators Anthony and Atwater and Representatives Cook and Nelson were appointed tellers. Then the long and tedious reading of the returns began and continued without interruption until 2:50 P. M., when the columns of figures were added up, and the presiding officer announced that the following officers had been elected for the four years, ending January, 1900:

Daniel L. Russell, Governor.
Charles A. Reynolds, Lieutenant-Governor.
Cyrus Thompson, Secretary of State.
William H. Worth, Treasurer.
Hal. W. Ayer, Auditor.
Zeb. V. Walser, Attorney General.
Charles H. Mebane, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

On motion of Representative Cook, of Warren, a committee of two Senators and three Representatives was appointed to wait upon Judge Russell and other State officers elect, inform them of their election, and request their presence at the desk of the presiding officer. The following committee was appointed: Senators Parker of Randolph and Grant of Wayne, and Representatives Cook of Warren, Houser of Lenoir and Dixon of Cleveland. The committee retired, and in a few minutes returned escorting the Governor-elect and other officers.

The entrance of Judge Russell was the signal for hearty cheering and hand clapping. The party was assigned to seats at the right of the Speaker's desk, and the ceremonies of administering the oath of office to the officers-elect began at once and was soon ended.

Mr. C. H. Mebane, Superintendent of Public Instruction, was the first to be sworn in. Chief Justice Faircloth, of the Supreme Court, administered the oath with the dignity and grace befitting such an important occasion. An interesting feature of the ceremony was the presentation to each of the officers of the pen with which he signed the prescribed oaths.

The swearing in of the officers proceeded without incident until the Governor-elect arose to take the oath of office, when there was a burst of generous applause and a few cheers from throats that could not be restrained by the dignity and impressiveness of swearing in a Governor of North Carolina. Lieutenant Governor Doughton introduced the Governor-elect in a few appropriate words, and then the ceremony proceeded. When the Governor laid down the pen and ascended the rostrum, there was another demonstration, which was repeated when he spoke the first words of his inaugural address.

As the Governor was ascending the rostrum, a large and beautiful bouquet, tied with red, white and blue streamers of ribbon, was presented to him with the compliments and congratulations of Mrs. D. C. Pearson and Mrs. E. S. Walton, of Morganton. He gracefully acknowledged the token of esteem and admiration, and immediately delivered his address. He spoke clearly and with emphasis and deliberation, and made a fine impression by his dignified bearing and his manner of delivery, as well as by the matter of his address and the able manner in which he discussed the subjects embraced in it.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

There is retribution in history. The restoration of the people of North Carolina to their constitutional rights of a free and honest ballot and of popular government should give courage and hope to the disfranchised men of the non suffrage States. So long as civilization and christianity endure there is always reasonable hope for the ultimate subjugation of error enthroned; for the redemption of the weak and the oppressed; for the overthrow of apparently invincible wrong. If they but wait the hour, there is no human power which can evade the patient watch, the vigil long of the brave who seek to assail the entrenched battlements of prevailing privilege and lawless power. Through long and weary years free born Americans have suffered and endured for the sake of their convictions, civil and political, disabilities that were none the less remorseless and cruel, because they were not expressed in written law. Men whose careers and characters should elevate their communites have been under the ban of political persecution and denied their constitutional rights while dwelling by the firesides and the graves of their fathers. Today we give thanks to the God of Nature and of Nations and to his providence which shapes our ends, for the glorious fact that North Carolina has declared for feedom of thought, of speech and of action; for toleration and respect for the opinions of all and for liberty, regulated by just and equal laws.

There are many matters of domestic concern which demand your thoughtful attention, such as the increase of the tax rate for the common schools and improvements in their management; the establishment of reformatories for youthful criminals; the adoption of a system of vagrant laws which, without cruelty or injustice, shall authorize the arrest and committment of the homeless young and of the vagabonds and vagrants of the streets and highways; the adoption of a system of apprenticeship by which the neglected young may be taken from degradation and subjected to useful and elevating control; the protection of lawful public meetings against disturbances; the investigation of the conduct of judges charged with drunkenness on the bench; the extension of the criminal court districts, so as to embrace more counties, and the establishment of an additional criminal district and the rotation of these judges; and the adoption of measures calculated to attract immigration of desirable persons into the State.

By the election law of 1895 we were rescued from the disgrace, degradation and shame of a debauched ballot and from methods that would have resulted in the permanent failure of free government and would have degraded us to the level of the riot-ridden democracies of Central and South America, but for the fact that our people rose in revolt agaihst them and their authors, drove the usurpers from power and declared that knavery should be supplanted by honesty. Among the best features of our present election law is that which gives to the Judges of our higher Courts a supervisory power over election officers and gives summary remedies to comsel the execution of the law. Our Supreme Court Judges have liberally construed this law in favor of justice and right, and have struck terror among malefactors who hoped to evade it. This jurisdiction ought to be extended so that the Judges should have unquestioned authority to supervise all the election officers and issue proper and summary process to compel a compliance with the law. Much fraud and confusion would be avoided and greater certainty effected and expenses in election contests sayed by providing that all ballots should be numbered to correspond with the number on the poll list. This would promote the secrecy of the ballot, because it would then be deposited without being looked at, and the poll list should be certified, closed and sealed before the counting of the ballots. Provision should be made to prevent the failure of electlon because of the loss of registration or other book.

In 1868 our system of civil judicial procedure was revolutionized by the amalgamation of the law and the equity courts. This change, tben violently denounced, has stood the test of experience and is now generally admitted to have been a great and lasting reform. Yet much of the fallacies of the old system has been preserved by the new. Not the least among these is the doctrine that equitable remedies must be denied if there be an apparent legal remedy. Laws should be for the prevention as well as the reparation of wrong. Wrongs should be prohibited and the remedies for their prohibition should be as easy and as universal as possible. No defendant should be heard to say that he should not be enjolned or prohibited from the commission of an unlawful act because he can be held in damages or otherwise compelled to compensate. Actions of an equitable nature should be sustained even though there be another remedy known among lawyers as the strictly legal. Equitable and legal remedies should be cumulative. Preventive processes should be encouraged and enlarged. The policy of every juridical system should be to prevent the commission of wrong. With the centuries looking down upon us since the law was given "thou shalt" and "thou shalt not," we should have passed the period when a complainant could be told from the judgment seat "you have shown that defendant is about to wrong you, but you must wait until he does it and then get compensation."

The condition of the State Treasury is such as to demand the most severe economy in all departments of the State government. This is an exigency which should be faced and not evaded. The expenses of the State government, outside of the Penitentiary and the Agricultural Department, have increased from about 229,000 dollars in 1880 to 482,000 in 1890 and 627,000 dollars in 1896. This is an increase in expenses of 110 per cent. in ten years, and 175 per cent in sixteen years, while the increase in wealth in the ten years was only 45 per cent. and in the sixteen years only 65 per cent. The property of the State has been, and is taxed, to about the limit of reasonable endurance. Is it not clear that the only remedy is in the reduction of public expenditures. There might be a saving in the abolition of the of the Agricultural Bureau but for the fact that it is supported by a fund which cannot be directed into the State Treasury for general purposes without involving grave constitutional questions. By the abolition of the Bureau of Statistics and of the Geological Bureau there can be saved to the State about —— dollars, and by close scrutiny of all appropriations in all departments our expenditures may be considerably reduced.

When this Legislature adjourns the word should go out to the world that the crimes called lynchings must stop in North Carolina. The way to end it is plain. Remove the excuse for it. It is no justification to say, what is not denied, that in many cases the victims deserve what they get. Barbarian brutes who commit nameless crimes must be killed, and killed quick. But let it be done under the forms of law. Let there be none of the law's delay. Give the Executive the power to call a court instanter. Order a Judge by telegraph to the county of the crime. Try the criminal; if proper for an appeal, convene the appellate court on shortest possible notice, send down the judgment, and instantly perform its mandates. Scarcely a case of mob murder of a guilty culprit has occurred wherein he would not have been convicted by Judge and jury. In most cases the lynchings have been attributable to a spirit of lawnessness. The only reasonable excuse that can be offered is in the failure of the delay of the law. Make the law so that there can be no delay and no reasonable apprehension of failure. Provide better remedies for the prosecution of criminals who take the law into their own lawless hands. Authorize their indictment and trial in counties removed from their influence and put them on trial before juries who believe in order and law.

The regulation of State and inter-State commerce by common carriers is among the most important and far reaching questions of the day. Our industrial system is based upon agriculture, and yet this basis of all our development is dependent in this country upon the railroads. Railroad highways are necessities of civilization. North Carolina has derived more material benefit in the last fifteen years from railroad development than from any other one source. In 1880, in nearly half of our counties, there was not a railroad. There is today a railroad in every one of our ninety six counties, except perhaps seven. In no one of these counties would its inhabitants consent to the withdrawal or destruction of their railroad, nor would they regard its extinction as otherwise than a confiscation of their property and of their own deflection towards barbarism. These popular highways have been constructed, extended and improved largely with the capital of non-residents. We should not forget that however profitable these investments may have been to non-resident captalists, we also have been and are their beneficiaries. Their investments in these properties should be protected by our laws and by a public sentiment that frowns upon all attempts to make prejudice against them because they are supposed to be rich. State, municipal and corporate promises made to them for the purpose of obtaining expected benefits to us should be sacredly performed. We will not encourage, sanction or countenance financial repudiation in any form.

Railroads, while their earnings and profits belong to their owners, are the servants of the public and under our system are subject to government control. The time is approaching, if it has not arrived, for the adoption of a policy which without wrong to their owners shall look towards the conversion of them into public highways owned and controlled by the Nation. While we admit our obligations to those whose enterprise and capital have constructed and bettered them, we must always insist upon a just and strict enforcement of their obligations to the public. Against vigorous opposition we have created a railroad commission. Its benefits are apparent and ought to be admitted by all. To it we are indebted for the regulation and in many cases the reduction of traffic rates and to the excellent service which is given by most of the railroads in our State. Their passenger rates which prevail in our State seem to be not unreasonable. It is questionable whether at this session of our Legislature there should be attempted a policy of rate reductions in this particular. As to freight rates, there are evidences that they are excessive when compared with the enormous decline in the value of the commodities upon which they are levied.

The State has a large, and what ought to be a controlling, interest in the North Carolina Railroad. An attempt has been made to pass from the State its interest in this great property for what is believed to be an inadequate consideration. The lease of ninety-nine years of all the rights, franchises and property, real and personal and mixed, of this railroad company to a foreign or non resident corporation was made without the sanction of the Legislature or of the people of the State. It was made at a time when nobody expected it. It was made within a few months after the adjournment of our General Assembly. It was made without application to the Legislature. It was made without due discussion or submission to the people of the State, all of whom were interested, because the railroad is their property. It was made six years before the existing lease expired. It was made substantially by one man, and that man was the Governor of the State, who acted without the advice of the people or of their representatives. It was made, so far as the people know or believe, without inviting competition among bidders. It was made under circumstances which indicated intentional secrecy. It was called a lease. It was, in reality, an attempted sale of this property belonging to our tax-payers without consultation and without their advice or consnt. Indeed, it was done when they did not even suspect that it was contemplated.

The so-called lessees, the real attempted purchasers, of this railroad are the members and owners of a corporation which belongs to another State. They seek to own and conduct and operate this great highway without asking the consent of the people of the State, which built it and which owns it. When the State undertakes to complain of this transaction in its courts this foreign corporation will deny thiir jurisdiction and attempt to remove the complaint to the Federal Courts. It is within your power, gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, to provide by law that no foreign or non resident corporation shall hold or operate any railroad within this State by lease, purchase or otherwise, except upon a license to be granted by such court, commission, officer or tribunal as you may designate; and that no such license shall be granted except upon a certificate from the granting power to the effect that due examination has been made and that the control, operation and management of such railroad by a foreign or non resident corporation is not prejudicial to the interests of the State. And you have the power further to provide for the revocation of any such license by the granting power; and you have the further power to say by your law that any or every such license shall be revoked as to any such non-resident corporation which shall attempt to remove from your courts any case to which it may be a party. It is believed that the lease claimed by this foreign corporation is ultra vires and void, and that it would be so held upon the merits by our court of last resort. It is submitted that it is your duty to enact such measures as are best calculated to bring up this question for speedy determination in your own courts and to prevent its removal to any other jurisdiction.

But whether this ninety-nine year lease be void or valid on the strictly legal merits existing at the time of its consummation, it is to be remembered that this foreign corporation obtained and accepted it and claims a right to own and operate this railroad, not by virtue of any North Carolina statute, but under an unwritten rule, which is known to lawyers as the comity of States and nations. This unwritten rule, wherever it prevails, is always subject to revocation by the local sovereign. In this case you are the sovereign. The State may at any time decline to extend this comity. This so-called lease was taken subject to this sovereign power. The lessees cannot be heard to say that they have acquired vested rights under existing laws, and thus put themselves beyond the power of the State and within the protection of that clause of the Federal Constitution which prohibits a State from impairing the obligation of contracts. They took with notice of the sovereign power of revocation residing in the State. Their contention is no more tenable than would be that of a domestic corporation which should say that the State cannot repeal its charter granted under the State Constitution, which expressly reserves the right to amend or repeal all charters. This foreign corporation derives its right to operate a railroad within our borders by what is substantially a license from the State, granted under an unwritten law. Every one of our home railroads derives its powers and franchises under a written license, that is, its charter. As to these, the Legislature may revoke the license by repealing the charter. If it cannot revoke the unwritten license then it comes to this: that foreign corporations may come upon our soil and exercise these great powers and franchises without our consent, and thereby obtain important privileges which are denied to our own people.

It is most important that this North Carolina Railroad shall not be crippled, or its value impaired by permitting any corporation or person to parallel it by the construction of any line, or of one mile of railroad which would connect existing lines so as to have a connection through the State competitive to our own. If there be any charter heretofore granted by our State which permits this to be done, it should be promptly repealed.

You are invited to adopt every and all measures within your competency, looking towards the recovery of this property for the benefit of the people and the taxpayers of the State.

Recently the producers of the State have derived some benefit from an actual competition between two great railroad systems running through our State. Judging the future by the past, we must conclude that this competition so beneficial to us is only temporary, and may end in the absorption of one line by the other. Our laws should prohibit the control of any railroad by any road, route or system competitive to it, and especially by any road that runs in the same direction, or connects with the same termini. Much good may come from a statute carefully prepared and providing every practicable protection against evasion.

Among the evils that beset honest Legislators is the system of lobbying. Persons and corporations interested in proposed legislation are entitled to be heard before legislative committees in a reasonable way. Indeed, it is not improper that information, argument or suggestion should come to the legislator in any way and from any source, provided there is no concealment as to the interest or motives of those who seek to influence legislative action. But let it be remembered that not unfrequently legislative lobbies swarm with concealed and hired representatives of corporate and other interests who seek to promote or prevent measures in which their concern is purely pecuniary. These men are frequently trained politicians and lawyers. They represent one side and often the side that is antagonistic to the real welfare of the State. The people have no lobby. They who, "far from the maddening crowds ignoble strife," keep the noiseless tenor of their way in mine and shop, in field and forest, in furnace and factory; they who tread the thorny paths of endless toil; they who plow their own fields and live on the products of their own lands and labor—these old bearers of burdens, the common people, are never heard except through their elected representatives.

Our present county government law gives expression to the popular will and representation to minorities. Unfortunately the conflicts of National politics in this country extend to the management of local municipalities. Party lines are drawn in the strife of party men for party rewards. This General Assembly will be called on to deal with the management of towns and cities. There should be no attempt to avoid the necessity of protecting the taxpayers of these municipalities against the danger of misrule by propertyless and ignorant elements. We want no Tammany Hall governments in North Carolina!

There is reason to hope that industrious and thrifty people of other States and of Europe may be attracted to us, and that the tides of immigration may flow towards a State where men may go and settle and feel secure and free; where they may take their politics with them and vote as they please and have their votes counted as they are cast. In remote mountains, amidst wildernesses and pine barrens there is

"Heard the tread of the pioneer
Of Nations yet to be;
The first low wash of waves
Where yet shall roll a human sea."

We have profited much in the way of industrial development by the money of non-residents. We ask for more, and we promise for it as complete security and protection as is or can be given by any State of this Republic. The prejudices and passions engendered by civil conflict are passing away. North Carolina is the first Southern State to break the lines of political sectionalism. Her people, taken as a whole, are loyal to the Union and the Constitution, and as faithful to the flag as any other people within the boundaries of the Nation. There is not an anarchist in all her borders. We welcome all men and women of good morals and manners to come within our boundaries and join with us in working towards the splendid destiny of our old Commonwealth. We will receive them as friends and brothers, to be treated like ourselves, and not as strangers and aliens, to be tolerated or patronized. Let us labor to show them a State with a school system like unto those of New England and the Northwest, and a code of just and equal laws, so administered as to make life and person and property as secure, and peace and order as prevalent as in the States whose ruling elements point with pride to the institutions, the manners, the achievements, the morality, the religion and the glories of the Puritan.

May we not do a little more in the way of homes and pensions for the destitute survivors of the civil conflict? North Carolina had her soldiers in both armies. The National Government cares for those who fought for its flag. As we advance in material wealth we should increase our expenditures for the destitute and disabled veterans of the armies of the "Storm-cradled Nation that fell."

Among the most important objects of our care is the State University. It is to be regretted there is among some of the best people of the State a sentiment that does not sustain the existing law which gives an annual appropriation to this institution—a sum which should be increased, but for the fact that the condition of the State treasury may not justify it. If there be anythinr in the State laws or in the management of the university, which gives, with State money, free tuition to persons who are pecuniarily able to pay, and thus takes from the denominational colleges students who would voluntarily help to sustain them, then such laws and practices should be abandoned. But if this free tuition is confined to those who cannot pay, where is the harm to the denominational colleges? The limited number of these free students does not add appreciably to the expense of maintaining the university. It is about that much pure gain to meritorious young men without entailing taxation on anybody. Neither does this State aid subtract materially from the efficiency of the public schools. If given to them, it would extend them only one day and a fraction of a day each year. In this University we have a plant that represents about five hundred thousand dollars. We cannot afford to throw away this property. The Constitution forbids it. The memories, the traditions and the pride of our people revolt at the thought. The shades and shadows and soil of Chapel Hill are sacred in thousands of North Carolina homes. Whatever it may have been under political and social conditions that are rapidly and permanently passing away, it is now an instititution that is popular in the best sense of the word. It serves no class. Its benefits and blessings are not confined to any sect, btt are open to all. It is no more competitive to the religious and sectarian colleges than are the public schools to the private academies. Complaints from denominational colleges should be heard with the deference due to their authors, who should be made to feel tha we rejoice in their growing prosperity and power. But the University is a part of the State, and must be preserved.

North Carolina has broken the solid South; has come back to the Union in fact as well as in form. We are proud of the great Republic and love its flag. We are thankful for the decree of the American people that from our National capital ambassadors to apologize for our domestic policies to foreign monarchs and emissaries to other lands with orders to pull down our flag shall go no more. With our Federal Constitution amended so that such territory as we may hereafter acquire shall be excluded from Statehood, except by the general concensus of the States, whyshould we not extend our National domain wherever on this hemisphere the invitation may be? Why seek to check our advance to that world power which is our destiny? Westward the Star of Empire has taken its way; from Persia to Greece, from Greece to Italy; from Italy to Spain; from Spain to England. Its resting place is here between the lakes and the gulf and the shores of the two great oceans—the gem of the north temperate zone, the land that by its fertility and climate is best in all the world for the development of the highes human qualities, for the fruition of man's noblest aspirations. With the expiring century looking back upon the errors and the glories of the past, let us realize that:

"We are living, we are dwelling,
In a grand and awful time;
In an age on ages telling
To be living is sublime."

At the conclusion of the Governor's address, there was an enthusiastic demonstration, in which shouts and hand-clapping swelled into a glad acclaim at the consummation of the hopes of the many thousands of North Carolina Republicans through years of waiting. Legislators rose to their feet and waved hats, canes and handkerchiefs in the air, while the ladies in the gallery took an enthusiastic part in the demonstration.

The Governor was immediately surrounded by a throng of admirers, eager to take him by the hand and congratulate him upon his induction into office as the Chief Magistrate of the State and upon his masterly address, which was complimented without stint of words by all Republicans present and was warmly praised by many prominent and influential Democrats and Populists.

The joint session was then brought to a close, and the Senators repaired to ther Chamber, where Lieutenant Governor Reynolds was duly installed in his office as presiding officer of the Senate. There was no ceremony whatever, except the delivering of the address of the Lieutenant-Governor, which was heard with close attention, and was well received. Mr. Reynolds spoke as follows:

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

SENATORS—In assuming the duties of presiding officer over your distinguished body, I do so with the single purpose in

Continued on third page.

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS

Hill to the Front With a Bill —Proctor's Presidential Six Tear Term.

FREE HOMESTEADS---PUBLIC LANDS

A REIGN OF BANKRUPTCY AND SUICIDE ACCORDING TO POPULIST ALLEN.

Johnson of California Confesses Violation of Criminal Law—His Colleague, McGuire, Exposed in the Record, but House Expunged McGuire's Remarks from the Record.

The Senate.

Washiugton, D. C., Jan. 12.—After the transaction of some routine business, the Senate, at 2:15, on motion of Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The doors we re-opened at 12:30, and legislative business was resumed.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Hill, and was referred to the Postoffice Committe, proposing to fix the term of faurth class postmasters at four years, except in the case of appointmens to fill vacancies when they are to be for the unexpired portion of the term. He explained and advocated the measure as one which would stop poli tical bookkeeping on corrept principles, and which would be fair to all parties. Mr. Hill alluded in passing to the wholesale removal of fourth class postmasters.

The resolutions on which Mr. Proctor spoke yesterday, fixing the presidential term at six years and prohibiting re-election, were taken up to give an opportunity to Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.) to express his views upon them. He favored the prohibition of re-election, but he considered the extension of the term to six years most objectionable. He would much prefer to have the term limited to two years. The term of four years was about all the country could stand. If the President were elected for two years he would come into power in harmony with the Congress elected at the same time.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Chandler presented a memorial from Henry A. Dupont, claiming to have been elected to a seat in the United States Senate on May 9, 1895, and urging the reopening of the question. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The House bill for free homesteads on public lands acquired from Indian tribes was taken up as the unfinished business. It was advocated by Mr. Allen, who declared that the existing "reign of bankruptcy and suicide" was the logical consequence of the financial policy adopted by the government. It was opposed by Mr. Vilas because it would surrender $35,000,000 in money, part of which was due under contracts between the government and settlers on those public lands, and because it would give rise to claims for the refunding of all the money heretofore received by the government from settlers on Indian lands. In the course of the discussion there was an amusing interchange of thrusts and parries between Senators Viars and Allen in relation to which was the real Democratic platform, that adopted at Chicago or that adopted at Indianapolis—Mr. Vilas asserting that the former was against the best interests of the United States, and that the latter was founded throughout on Democracy.

The bill wen over without action, and the Senate at 5:40 p. m. adjourned until tomorrow.

THE HOUSE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—A member of Congress acknowledging on the floor of the House of Representatives to his brother members and to the galleries that he had been guilty of a violation of the criminal laws, and had been indicted for it, was the remarkable spectacle presented under the dome today. The circumstances connected with the affair followed in natural sequence the bitter debate last Friday while the Pacific Railroad refunding bill was pending. On that day Mr. Johnson, of California, made an attack on Mr. Wm. R. Hearst, of the New York Journal and the San Francisco Examiner. Today he found in the Congressional Record a column of print devoted to personal references to himself, inserted by Mr. Maguire, of California, under leave to print. Rising to make a personal explanation, Mr. Johnson, his voice frequently breaking with passion, criticised Mr. Maguire severely for attacking him in thet manner and not on the floor. He admitted that he had been indicted in Syracuse, as charged by Mr. Maguire, but had atoned for his offenses. He said that his full record was known to the people of his Congressional District, and that they had shown their belief in him by sending him to Congress. Johnson's remarks were applauded several times. Concerning Mr. Maguire his colleague called him a "human hyena" and other such terms, and also bitterly denounced Mr. Hearst. Quite as vigorous was Mr. Maguire's response. He defended Mr. Hearst and himself and did not spare Mr. Johnson. After several roll calls the House disposed of the matter by expunging Mr. Maguire's remarks from the record.

The hope of those members of the House who are anxious to secure some legislation with reference to the Pacific railroads this session, was squelched by a decision of Speaker Reed.

Yesterday Mr Powers moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee on Pacific railroads, but objection was made that this was not in order, as other business had intervened. Speaker Reed asked until today to render a decision, and soon after the House met he stated his opinion that the motion of the gentleman from Vermont to recommit the bill was not in order. The motion, he said, could have been made if the House had passed the bill to a third reading, or if other business had not intervened. No demonstration followed the announcement.

The bill to better define the rights of aliens in the territories, which was passed over temporarily yesterday, was taken up under the call of committees. Mr. McEwan said that with the exception of one section this was the same bill that had been defeated in the House December 10th, but he made no point of order on that ground and the bill was passed by a rising vote—ayes 59, nays 26.

A resolution providing for the payment of the expense of the last illness and funeral of ex-Speaker Crisp, amounting to $1,480, was passed.

A bill was passed providing for a bridge over the Red river at Alexandria, Louisiana, by the Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Railway Company.

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned until tomorrow.

Speaker Reed, just before the adjournment today, filled the vacancies on the committee on Rules and on Ways and Means, caused by the death of the late Mr. Crisp of Georgia.

The vacancy on the Rules committee was filled by the appointment of Mr. Bailey of Texas. Mr. Boatner is now regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the House and a tireless and indefatigable committee worker. Mr. Bailey is one of the strongest members of the House, although his service of six consecutive years, with a re-election to the next Congress, makes him something of a veteran in point of experience.

Several gentlemen who desired an appointment to the Ways and Means Committee have exerted considerable influence upon the Speaker to secure the office, and it was thought for a time that it would be given to Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, who was usually well endorsed. The Speaker, however, gave the place to Mr Boatner, of Louisiana, whose seat was declared vacant at the last session of Congress and who, since his re election to fill out the remainder of the present term, has been without a committee assignment.

Mr. Stokes, of South Carolina, who, like Mr. Boatner, was unseated last year, was assigned to the Committee on Agricultural and Public Buildings and Grounds. Mr. Charles Crisp, the son of the late Speaker Crisp, who was elected last month to serve out the remainder of his father's term, was assigned to the Postoffice and Mileage Committees.

FATAL POWDER EXPLOSION

FATHER AND TWO DAUGHTERS DEAD.

Others Were Injured and Houses Burned.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 12.—At 9 15 o'clock this morning the tank of the Columbia Powder Co., located in a hollow one-half mile back from the Ohio river and mid way between the boroughs of Shousetown and Shanopin, blew up. Five minutes later the storage room, in which was stored a large quantity of explosive material, was also shattered by a terrific explosion. Mr. Stickney, the proprietor of the works, and his two daughters are dead, Mr. P. McCluskey fatally injured and Walter Crane very seriously injured.

The glycerine magazine is now surrounded by an uncontrollable fire and will doubtless explode, adding greatly to the damage to property.

At 10:30 a. m. the residences of Irwin, Porter, Houghton's barn, Houghton's house and other outbuildings had been burned. Houses for a considerable distance surrounding were badly shattered by the explosion and not a window remains in the vicinity. The fire threatens destruction to much other property near by.

Pittsburg, Pa, January 12—A corrected list of killed and injured in the explosion near Shanopin today is:

L. D. Stackney, aged 40, single, of Coraopolis.

Peter McCloskey, aged 38, single, of Shanopin.

Rose Inman, aged 20, of Coraopolis.

Mattie Inman, aged 14, of Coraopolis.

Walter Crane, aged 32 married of Shanopin, terribly injured but may recover.

By almost superhuman effort the flames were controlled before the glycerine magazine ignited and a more serious catastrophe was averted. There were several hundred pounds of explosives stored therein. All of the killed and injured were employees of the company.

The factory, with the exception of one glycerine magazine, was totally destroyed. The fragments of Stackney and the two Inman sisters, and the body of McCloskey were taken to Coraopolis, where the inquest will be held. The cause of the explosion will probably never be known.

Massacred by Wild Tribesmen.

London, Jan. 12.—Dispatches received at the foreign office this morning confirm the previous reports of the massacre by wild tribesmen in the territory of the King of Benin of the members of a British expedition which left the coast of Upper Guinea on January 1st, intending to proceed to Benin in the Niger coast Protectorate. The confirmatory reports say that all of the whites comprised in the expedition, together with 243 native carriers, were killed, and that only seven Kroomen escaped. The expedition consisted of Acting Consul General Phillips, Major Copland Crawford, Capt. Boisragon, who was the commandant of the force of the Niger coast protectorate; Capt. Maling, belonging to the same force; Messrs. Campbell and Lock, consular officials; Dr. Elliott, Messrs. Powis and Gordon, civilians, and a large number of Kroomen and native carriers.

Some one by mistake took a blue overcoat, light weight, lined with silk, from the Capital City Club rooms last night. The coat belongs to Thomas Settle, and the same can be left at the club rooms, and oblige.

REPUBLICANS CAUCUS

To Consider the Bimetallic Resolutions a la Wolcott.

FIGHT OVER WORDS "FOR COINAGE"

WANT IT CHANGED TO "FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE."

The Contest Promises to be a Lively One and the Prospects Are That Too Much Asked Will Kill the Project.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—The Republicans of the Senate held a caucus this morning for the purpose of considering the bimetallic resolution reported to it by the caucus committee of which Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, is chairman. Mr. Chandler, who has given the question his personal attention, in the absence of the chairman, was asked if he knew the resolution, as framed, was satisfactory to all elements in the Senate, and could pass without opposition. While Mr. Chandler was able to say a resolution, providing for a conference to secure bimetallism, by international agreement, would pass without opposition, he could not assure his associates that the one agreed to by the committee would meet with unanimous approval. As worded by the committee the resolution calls for a conference to arrange for the free coinage of silver at a fixed ratio by international agreement.

Free silver Democrats and Republicans and the Populists insist that the words "free coinage" should be changed to read "free and unlimited coinage." Several other changes were suggested as essential to the securement of absolute harmony, and the caucus then adjourned until Friday. No other object was discussed.

A FIGHT TO THE FINISH

BETWEEN SOLLY SMITH AND TOMMY WHITE.

Smith Drew First Blood by a Left Swing on White's Nose.

OWEN

New York, Jan. 12—Solly Smith, of Los Angeles, and Tommy White, of Chicago, met in a 25 round bout at the Bohemian Sporting Club tonight. After a spirited contest, Referee Frank Abraham declared the result a draw, and his decision was loudly applauded. It was a hard and fast battle from start to finish. Smith showed wonderful improvement and showed himself a game and fast fighter and hard hitter. White proved that he had lost none of the cleverness that had characterized his draw with George Dixon. He did not hit nearly as hard as Smith, but his left jabs were well directed and frequent. Both men were strong on their feet at the finish. It was a clean battle throughout, although the referee cautioned Smith about using his elbow a few times, but the fouls were mostly accidental. Smith drew first blood with a left swing on the nose in the tenth round. Both of the principals had made a creditable showing in their recent battles. The Californian defeated Willie Smith, the English feather weight champion, while White came into prominence in the east by boxing a 20-round draw with George Dixon, in which he punished the colored boy badly. The betting was 100 to 80 on White.

A SAD CASE.

Mrs. Joseph Blount Cheshire, Jr, Suddenly Passes Away.

Yesterday afternoon at one o'clock Mrs. Annie Webb Cheshire, beloved wife of Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire, Jr., was suddenly called to her heavenly Father. Mrs. Cheshire was taken with la grippe on Friday, but the family had no idea that the sickness was serious. Her children even attended school as usual. Her death was so entirely unexpected that even the most intimate friends of the family were not aware of her illness.

Seven children are bereft of a loving mother's tender care. Mrs. Cheshire before her marriage was Miss Annie H. Webb, of Hillsboro, N. C.

The funeral will occur in the Church of the Good Shepherd today at 10:30. Rev. I. McK. Pittinger and others will officiate. After these services the body will be borne to Tarboro, Bishop Cheshire's former home, for interment. The whole community sympathizes with the bereaved family.

The following quotation from our much loved Scotch writer is singularly appropriate: "This is no day for mony words, but there's just ae heart in Drumtochty, and it's sair."

The choir of the Good Shephard Church, and others who are to assist will meet at 9:30.

Treasury Balances.

New York, Jan. 12—Treasury balances: Coin, $122,585,174; currency, $47,964,455.

JUDGES TO BE JUDGED

For Drunkenness and Improper Conduct.

CHARGED WITH INSULTING REMARKS

THE TOASTMASTER AT A BANQUET TESTIFIES

That the Judge Drank Deep and Spoke So Long that He Had to Ask the Band to Play to Drown the Judge's Voice.

Atlanta, Ga, Jan. 12.—The investigation of the charges against Judges Joel Sweat, of Brunswick circuit, and Seaborn Reese, of the Northern circuit, was taken up today by the committee appointed from the House of Representatives to examine witnesses and report to the extra session in February. Thomas B. Felder, of Fulton, is chairman of the committee, which consists of nine. Both the defendant judges were present with a large number of witnesses. Senator Yancy Carter, the Populist who preferred the charges, was also present, and he had a number of witnesses. He was represented by A. J. Crovatt, of Brunswick. W. G. Brantley, of Brunswick, and Jno. C. McDonald, of Waycross, were Judge Sweat's attorneys. The examination of witnesses proceeded rapidly. Judge Sweat read his sworn anwer to the charges, denying that there was any improper conduct between himself and Mrs. D. M. Crosby, whose husband, when under indictment for murder, had been released on bond by the judge.

Judge Sweat also denied that he had insulted any girl at Ind an Springs, a summer resort, and he denied that he was drunk during the conference of the State Bar Association at Cumberland Island two years ago. He also denied that he had packed a grand jury in Camden county in order to get a friend endorsed by the jury for Solicitor-General.

W. E. Key, toastmaster at the bar banquet, testified Judge Sweat imbibed too freely, and spoke so long in response to a toast that he had to call on the band to play to cut short his speech.

The court stenographer testified that the next day the Judge seemed to be suffering from the effect of dissipation, and was very sleepy. The witness would not state whether the Judge was drunk or sober.

One of the guests at the banquet testified that if the Judge was not drunk that night he was a good actor.

Some of the witnesses had taken a drink with him at a blind tiger on the island. Considerable evidence was taken on the judge's condition in the court-room the day after the banquet. Some of the witnesses stated that the judge at first announced that there would be no court until afternoon on account of the judge's indisposition, but afterwards the court was convened and a man was tried on some criminal charge. The man was acquitted.

These sation of the day was the evidence of Miss Lena Bradley, of Indian Springs, a summer resort of middle Georgia. She stated that Judge Sweat did make insulting remarks to her during a visit which he paid in 1895. When she told her family about the incident her father went to hunt for the Judge with a gun.

The investigation will run on for several days.

FRANCIS' NOMINATION

BEFORE THE SENATE—SENATOR VEST OPPOSES IT.

Francis Had Said the National Democratic Convention Was a Dishonorable Body.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—The Senate Committee on Finance this morning ordered a favorable report to be made on the nomination of David R. Francis, to be Secretary of the Interior, sent to the Senate December 9th last. Mr Vest was present and opposed the action of the committee, but none of his Democratic associates joined with him and the recommendation was ordered without the formality of a vote.

Mr. Vest said that he had no personal grievance against Mr. Francis, but he believed that he ought not to be honored with this appointment after his conduct in the recent campaign.

Mr. Francis, Mr. Vest said, had accused the National Democratic Convention, at Chicago, of being a dishonorable body and had repudiated the ticket nominated there and antagonized the platform adopted by that convention. It is understood that Mr. Vest will vote against confirmation in the Senate and may make a speech on the subject. He will not have the support of the other silver Democrats.

Last night at Capital Club reception some one by mistake took a blue over coat, the pocket containing letters addressed to O. H. Dockery, Jr. Kindly return same to Park Hotel.

TOBACCO GROWERS CONVENE

CULTURE OF CUBA TOBACCO IN FLORIDA.

Dr. O. Chute Addresses the Convention.

Ocala, Fla., Jan. 12.—The National Tobacco Growers' Convention is largely attended. F. A. Teague called the convention to order at noon, read Governor Mitchell's call for the convention, and named Col. D. W. Chipley as temporary chairman. Col. Chipley gave a history of his efforts to introduce the culture of Cuban tobacco into Florida, and expressed confidence that success had been achieved.

A recess was then taken to permit the secretary to get a roll of delegates.

When the convention met after dinner Dr. O Clute President of Florida Agricultural College, made an address on tobacco culture in Florida. He said tobacco needed desirable qualities, taste, aroma, combustion, texture and color. We had the soil and climate to create all these in the product.

He made comparisons. Cigars made from the famous Cuban vuelta tobacco and cigars made from Florida tobacco had been mixed and experts could not tell the difference. He quoted from the experimental report of North Carolina which said our best wrappers could not be excelled. He also quoted Bates of Wisconsin, who said Florida propuced the highest grade cigar wrapper known. He then discussed the climate, soil, fertilizer and culture. There was rough tobacco land in Florida to supply the world. In Northern Florida two crops a year could be grown, and in South Florida a crop every month of the year. Our labor supply could not be excelled and enough labor was here to utilize every acre adapted to tobacco growing supply of the world. Skill and intelligence will, however, produce the best results. There is no danger of overdoing the production of good leaf not as long as $3,000,000 000 was used in its consumption. Good tobacco need not seek a market; buyers sought it.

At the night session the tariff on tobacco was discussed but conclusion was reached.

ORVILLE H. PLATT

Will Succeed Himself In the United States Senate.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 12.—The Republican caucus of Senators and Representatives for the nomination of a United States Senator of six years from March 4, 1897, was held in the hall of Representatives this afternoon. Hon. Orville H. Platt of Meriden was nominated to succeed himself by Representative Gallagher of Meriden.

Mr. Platt's nomination was made unanimous and by acclamation.

The Democratic members of the General Assembly, in caucus, today nominated Joseph B. Sargent of New Haven for United States Senator for six years from March 4 next.

J. W. Chrisfield Dead.

Cape Charles, Va., Jan. 12—Hon. John W Chrisfield died early this morning at his home at Princess Anne, Md., aged 85. He was one of the most prominent lawyers of the Eastern shore, ex member of Congress and father of Chief Judge Henry Page, of the Eastern shore.

Fairbanks for U. S. Senator.

Indianapolis, Ind, January 12—The Republican caucus on the Senatorial question was held tonight and after an exciting session C. W. Fairbanks was nominated for United States Senator.

S. A. L.

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS.

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO ATLANTA, NEW ORLEANS, NORFOLK, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

Schedule in Effect November 1st, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

1:26 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule for Henderson, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points north. Buffet drawing-room sleepers and Pullman coaches Atlanta to Washington, parlor cars Washington to New York. Pullman sleeping car Monroe to Portsmouth. Arrives at Washington 10:45 a. m., Baltimore 12 noon, Philadelphia 2:3 p. m., New York 4:53 p. m. Also for Portsmouth, Norfolk, Old Point and local stations Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

11:31 A. M. DAILY.

For Henderson, Weldon, Suffolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk and intermediate stations, connects at Portsmouth with Bay Line for Old Point and Baltimore, with Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company for Washington; with N. Y. P. & N. Railroad for Philadelphia and points north; also at Weldon with Atlantic Coast line for Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and with Scotland Neck Branch for Greenville, Washington and Plymouth.

Pullman sleeping car Atlanta to Portsmouth.

6:00 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule for Southern Pines, Hamlet, Wilmington, Monroe, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Shelby, Chester, Clinton, Greenwood, Asheville, Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbia, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and all points south and southwest through Pullman Buffet sleepers and day coaches Washington and Atlanta, connecting directly at Union depot Atlanta with diverging lines; also Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Monroe.

3:40 P. M. DAILY.

For Wilmington, Charlotte, Chester, Greenwood, Athens, Atlanta and all intermediate stations. Connects at Union station, Atlanta, with diverging lines. Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Atlanta.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

3:40 P. M. DAILY.

From Norfolk, Portsmouth and points north via Bay Line and N. Y. P. & N. Railroad, Petersburg, Richmond and Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; also from Greenville, Plymouth, Washington, N. C., and Eastern Carolina points via Weldon.

1:21 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule from Atlanta and points south, Athens, Abbeville, Greenwood and Chester.

11:26 A. M. DAILY.

From Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and intermediate stations.

5:55 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" from Norfolk, Portsmouth, Henderson, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the east.

Magnificent Pullman vestibuled trains. No extra fare.

Apply to ticket agent, or to

H. S. LEARD, Sol. Pass. Agt. Raleigh, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.
V. E. McBEE, General Superintendent.

SKIES TO THE PRICES HIGH

WE SELL DOWN LOW

THERE IS NOT A THING

In our store that can be beat in quality or price in the State. You know our store is large and well filled. We take great pleasure in showing our large stock catalogue. Mailed on application.

ROYALL & BORDEN

THE FURNITURE LEADERS.

Fayetteville Street Entrance Through Stronach's Dry Goods Store, | Telephone No. 26

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

H. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

Continued from first page.

INAUGURATION.

view—to know your wishes and serve you to that end to the best of my ability, and I shall hope always for your kindly assistance in making the duties of the office as light as possible.

For my predecessor I will say that if I can avoid criticism and retain the esteem of this body and my fellow citizens as he has always done, I shall consider myself more than fortunate.

I do not know that it would be becoming in me to call your attention to any special line of legislation, but I may be permitted to hope that the course of this Legislature will be such as to encourage immigration and invite capital into our State.

When we think of the boundless wealth hidden in the storehouse of our western mountains, the wasting energy of a thousand streams, our unrivalled woods, the splendid possibilities of our eastern gardens, our fisheries wonderful though undeveloped, our magnificent climate and our matchless scenery, what an opportunity is ours!

Let us forget all party lines, and remember only that we are sons of North Carolina. If we do this we can give such a feeling of security to all kinds of investments, such hope and encouragement to labor, such an impetus to new enterprises that will insure the opening of our mines, the development of our water powers, the improvement of our public roads, the building of railroads and turnpikes, and in fact will secure every kind and character of development that is possible in our State. Blessed as we are by Heaven with such possibilities, it is your province, and I feel it will be your pleasure, to make North Carolina the most inviting field to capital and the paradise of the workingman.

A part of this great work must be the encouragement and improvement in our free school system, until it reaches that point when our humblest citizen can secure an education that will fit him for any business calling in our State.

I will not detain you longer, except to assure you that if wisdom prevails in your councils, you will see the beginning of such an era of prosperity as our people have never dreamed of, and for which your children's children will rise up and call you blessed, and your constituents will greet you on your return home with the plaudit of "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

After receiving the congratulations of his many friends and well-wishers, the Governor called upon his predecessor, ex Governor Elias Carr, in the executive office, and received the keys of the office and of the Executive Mansion. There were a brief interchange of courtesies and a general hand shaking, and then the Governor remarked that he had other matters claiming his attention, and asked to be excused. He then retired from the office in company with some friends.

The Governor's party then took carriages for the Executive Mansion, where, thanks to the thoughtful foresight of Mr. W. H. Chadbourn, who had charge of the visitors from Wilmington and Goldsboro, a bountiful lunch had been prepared, to which the company did justice in a way that must have been gratifying to the bountiful provider for the wants of the inner man.

CAPITAL CLUB'S RECEPTION.

The events of the day were impressive; they were inspiring. The event last night was brilliant. When the Capital Club threw open the doors of its spacious rooms in the Henry building, there poured in such a throng of distinguished citizens, young men and maidens, as has seldom graced a similar occasion in Raleigh, and a more cultured, good-humored and agreeable company one might not see in a thousand miles travel.

It was a brilliant receiving party that formed in a semi circle in the parlor. At one end stood Gov. Russell with Mrs. Russell at his side; while Col. A. B Andrews and Mrs. Andrews did the honors at the other end. The other members of the receiving party were: Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Dr. Russell, Mrs. Dr. Harris, Mrs. B. A. Anderson, Miss Margaret Gibson, Miss Serena Chadbourn, Miss Kate Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. James McKee, Chief Justice W. T. Faircloth and Mrs. Judge Robinson.

For an hour or more the guests passed along the receiving line, each receiving a pleasant word of greeting from the Governor and others of the receiving party. From the receiving-room to the dining room was but a short transit, with a flowing punch bowl conveniently located on the way between the two.

Upon the well-spread tables was a choice selection of dainties, consisting of fish, flesh and fowl arranged in forms to please the eye and tickle the palate, set off with the usual et ceteras of a beautiful board. These were discussed with evident relish, while sweet music's strains swelled above the throng.

After the collation came the merry tripping of dancers in the spacious and well-appointed ball room of the Club. This part of the exercises was kept up until a late hour, when the company dispersed.

And thus ended one of the most successful inaugurations in the history of the State of North Carolina.

The Dauntless in Custody.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12—The Collector of Customs at Jacksonville, Fla., reports to the Treasury the result of his investigation of the recent alleged filibustering expedition of the Dauntless. He says that the captain of the Dauntless states that on December 29, 1896 while steaming up an inside Channel he saw a flag of distress floating from No Name Key, and out of humane motives he immediately headed for the island. He found thirty five men there with a large number of boxes and other baggage. He had no curiosity as to what the boxes contained as they simply shipped them as he would any ordinary freight. After all were aboard and the Dauntless had sailed for a day, a vessel was sighted and the head of the rescue party expressed a desire to be transferred, with all their luggage to this vessel, which was done at sea. The captain thought the occurrence of so little moment that he did not remember the name of the vessel.

The Dauntless has been refused clearance papers and is detained in the custody of the United States authorities.

TOM & HARRY SKINNER

Tom Thinks Pritchard's Election is Certain and That Butler

IS DRIFTING TOWARD THE DEMOCRATS

TOM WATSON COMING HERE SURE.

A Raleigh Dryan Democrat Says the Caucus Agreement to Support a Butler Candidate Will Cost the Democrats Dearly in Next Campaign.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—Ex-Congressman Tom Skinner is here, and looks the hayseeder more than his Populist brother in Raleigh.

"I've got enough of public life," he said, "and forty thousand dollars a year salary would not induce me to re-enter Congress."

Speaking of the Senatorial contest in the State, "I think Pritchard's election certain," he said, "and the end of the Populist party in the State as a distinct party organization is in sight. Butler is heading our way, and it is only a question of a short time when he will demand terms."

Harry Skinner is lending the other way, and he will soon have to decide between an humble position in the Democratic ranks and irrevocable Republican affiliation.

The agreement of the Democratic caucus to support the Populist nominee for the Senate, is good politics at this time.

It cuts off Butler's escape. The Democratic party is the one alternative left him, if he is honestly a free silver man. It gives us the lead in the next campaign and the fight for silver will be made inside the Democratic party. Butler is practically out of the Populist party now. The Populist party is the fiat money party in this country, and the National organization in 1898 will repudiate the silver issue. Asked if the Democratic party would accept Butler's leadership, Skinner replied:

"Well, that depends on what he brings with him."

Skinner is optimistic as to Democratic success in the next congressional election. North Carolina, he says, will elect a solid Democratic congressional delegation and a Democratic legislature in 1898.

Skinner is almost alone in this opinion. A very prominent Bryan Democrat who arrived here today from Raleigh, says: "The caucus agreement to support Butler's candidate for the Senate is a fatal mistake, and will cost the Democratic party dearly in the next campaign. It is indefensible from any standpoint."

If it means surrender to Butler it is party perfidy. If it means the re-election of Pritchard by the bolting Populists it is discreditable politics and will not win a single Butler Populist. If Butler returns to the Democratic party on the silver question, as now seems inevitable, it will be because his own party repudiates his leadership.

Democratic surrender under the circumstances seems a wanton display of party cowardice. It is reported here tonight that Watson will go to Raleigh at once, supported by a large majority of the National Populist Committee, and will make an aggressive personal fight on Butler, if outside influence is essential to his defeat.

Wardall's statement in referenee to Watson's contest in Congress has created intense feeling among Populists throughout the country. J. B. H.

An Annoyance Abolished.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—Secretary Carlisle has abolished the charge of 8 cents per package on dutiable merchandise transported in bond from one port of the United States to another. This charge has been made since 1875, and has been a source of many protests and much annoyance to the department. It has not been collected at all the ports, and was originally intended only to cover the expense of sealing and cording the packages, which expense is now merely nominal.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL

Mr. Doolittle Explains to the Rules Committee

THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE BILL

RESPECTING THE PRACTICABILITY OF THE SCHEME.

Speaker Reed Favored the Bill but Wanted More Light—Pacific Slope People Interested.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—The House Committee on Rules today gave an audience to a number of Representatives and Senators, principally from the Pacific slope, who are interested in the Nicaragua Canal bill. Among those present were Representatives Herrmann and Ellis, of Oregon; Doolittle, of Washington, Loud, Bowers, Barham and Hilborn, of California; Joy, of Missouri; Mahon, of Pennsylvania; and Senators McBride and Perkins, of Oregon and California, respectively. Mr. Doolittle, who is a member of the House Commerce Committee, which framed the measure, read it at length and explained its various sections. He was interrupted from time to time by the Rules Committee, who questioned him closely respecting the practicability of the scheme, the engineering difficulties to be encountered, the cost of the waterway and the effect of the government's guarantee of the bonds.

Some doubt was expressed as to the feasibility of the canal. Mr. Doolittle thereupon explained to the committee how thoroughly the engineer officers of the maritime canal company had surveyed the route and how fully their work was supplemented by that of the special engineer commission, which went to Nicaragua for the purpose in July, 1895. He showed that the United States engineer commission was satisfied that the canal could be built, but that the only difference of opinion between them and the maritime company was as to the sum necessary to complete it.

Speaker Reed explained at one point in the proceedings that he had always been satisfied of the practicability of the enterprise; that he was partial to any legislation that would benefit the Pacific slope, in which he was always interested, and that he did not doubt its great benefit to the people residing on both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes. But he desired more specific information respecting the atmospheric and physical conditions to be encountered; and he inquired particularly as to the possibility of cloud bursts and earthquakes. To these queries Mr. Doolittle replied, quoting from the report made by the engineer officers as well as from the reports of the maritime company.

Mr. Herman, speaking as a citizen of the Pacific slope, pointed out the canals advantages in developing that region and claimed that its beneficial results would be apparent immediately upon its completion.

He explained how greatly commerce had been benfitted by the opening of the Suez canal, and he spoke at length of the advantages that resulted from the Sault Ste Marie canal, which had opened up a sparsely settled country, giving an enormous impetus to the iron ore industry and resulted in the upbuilding of a commerce twice that of the Suez canal. The country developed by this canal was an empire in extent which could not have reached its present state of perfection without the cheap rates afforded by the canal.

The advisability of a government guarantee of the bonds was raised by Mr. Millan of Tennessee, but not in any hostile spirit, but for the purpose of securing information upon that point.

It was suggested by the members of the Rules Committee that the bill should be so amended as to require a further survey to determine the feasibility of the canal and its cost before the government should be committed to the enterprise.

If the Rules Committee permit the measure to come up for discussion it will, it is claimed, pass by a large majority.

Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

New York, Jan. 12 —A special meeting of the directors of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company will be held in this city tomorrow, at which it is expected that Col. C M. McGhee will be elected to the directory to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John H. Inman. It is also probable that one of the present members of the board will resign to make room for another who will materially strengthen the management of the company.

Mr. W. E. Jones, the dry goods merchant, returned yesterday from the eastern markets, where he bought a large number of goods. Mr. Jones says he picked up a number of bargains which Raleigh buyers will get the benefit of. The goods were for "filling in" between seasons and keeping the store lively, and will be sold cheap.

AN ACKNOWLEDGED LEADER

COL. V. S. LUSK OF BUNCOMBE.

Senator J. A. Walker and U. Z. Deweese.

Col. V. S. Lusk, of Buncombe, is one of the acknowledged leaders of his party in the House. He is a lawyer by profession and obtained his license in 1862 entering the Confederate army immediately afterwards in the 2nd North Carolina Battalion as a private soldier. In 1863 he joined the cavalry and became connected with the Army of Tennessee, and in consequence of gallant and meritorious services was promoted to the command of his battalion. During the Morgan raid, Col. Lusk was made a prisoner in Kentucky, and after some time was imprisoned in the Ohio penitentiary for secure keeping.

When Gen. Morgan made his escape, Col. Lusk was sent to Johnson Island, where he remained until the termination of hostilities, having been a prisoner of war for about two years.

Col. Lusk has filled many important offices. In 1867 he was appointed prosecuting attorney for Buncombe county. In 1868 he was the solicitor of the Eleventh Judicial district. In 1871, Assistant United States District Attorney for the District of North Carolina, and in 1872 he was appointed United States Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina. He was also elected mayor of Asheville in 1882 and re elected in 1883. In 1888 he was a member of the State Senate, representing the counties of Buncombe and Madison.

Col Lusk is one of the finest and best equipped lawyers in the State. In the great trial of the State vs. Sumner for murder, tried in Hendersonville about a year ago, which consumed two weeks, and in which over one hundred witnesses were examined, he delivered a speech of over ten hours, which has been pronounced by competent judges to have been the strongest, most logical and eloquent address ever made in that section. Buncombe county is certainly ably represented in her members at this session.

Senator J. A. Walker, of Rockingham, is a Populist and is serving his county for the third time. In 1892 '94 he was a member of the House and made a good record at each session. In the contest of 1894 Mr. Walker defeated his Democratic adversary by a majority of nine hundred and fifty six votes, having made an increase over his first majority of six hundred and twenty one votes. Mr. Walker has the regard of his brother Senators without reference to party, and is representing his district with fidelity and ability.

Mr U Z Deweese, of Cherokee, is serving his country ably and faithfully in the House at this session. He is a gentleman of fine business capacity and a safe legislator, of whom his county has just reason to feel proud. He is engaged in a large and lucrative business at Murphy, N. C., and is a member of the firm of Lovinggood & Deweese. In politics he is a straight Republican and always takes a hand in each campaign in defense of his party and its principles.

Hon. Edwin V. Cox, of Pitt, is one of those young Republicans who is destined to leave his impress upon the history of the Old North State. He was the youngest member of the last Legislature and is only twenty-six years old to day, having been born in the county which he represents on the 19th day of January, 1871. He attended Trinity School, in Beaufort county, then under the management of the Rev. N. Collin Hughes, and was after graduated from Roanoke College, in Virginia, in 1889. After his graduation, Mr. Cox returned to his home, then in Harnett county, and became the assistant postmaster at Dunn. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Republican Congressional Convention, at Fayetteville, and took an active part in nominating the candidates, both for Congress and Presidential Elector. Mr. Cox was named as an elector on the Harrison and Reed ticket but declined. Notwithstanding, he made a vigorous canvass for his party in nearly all of the counties in his district. Mr. Cox was elected in 1894 to represent his county in the House of Representatives, which he did in a manner alike creditable to his constituents and himself. He has served heretofore on the Finance, Judiciary and other important committtees, and is regarded by all as one of the ablest members of the House.

Court Proceedings.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 12.—Following are today's proceedings of the Supreme Court of Appeals: City of Petersburg vs. Cocke, argued by Geo. Myson for plaintiff and Geo. S Bernard for defendant, and submitted.

Robertson vs. Smith and Fisher vs. White, argued by Wyndham R. Meredith for appellants.

The next cases to be called are Fuller vs. Conrad on argument docket, and Sherwood vs. Atlantic and Danville Railroad Company, on motion docket.

Weather Report.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—8 p. m Forecast: Virginia—Increasing cloudiness and probably rain at night; warmer; northwesterly winds, becoming northeasterly.

North Carolina—Threatening; rain in Western portion at night; northeasterly to easterly winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Threatening; northeasterly winds.

Has Been Re-elected.

Paris, Jan. 12 —M. Henri Brisson was re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies today, receiving 295 votes.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE

As Cast By the Electoral College on the Eleventh Instant.

New York, Jan. 12.—The following is the electoral vote by States as the result of the meeting of the various State electors yesterday: Alabama, Bryan 11, Sewall 11; Arkansas, Bryan 8, Sewall 5, Watson 3; California, McKinley and Hobart 8, Bryan 1, Sewall 1; Colorado, Bryan and Sewall 4; Connecticut, McKinley and Hobart 6; Delaware, McKinley and Hobart 3; Florida, Bryan and Sewall 4; Georgia, Bryan and Sewall 13; Idaho, Bryan and Sewall 3; Illinois, McKinley and Hobart 24; Indiana, McKinley and Hobart 15; Iowa, McKinley and Hobart 13; Kansas, Bryan and Sewall 10; Kentucky, McKinley and Hobart 12, Bryan and Sewall 1; Louisiana, Bryan and Sewall 8; Maine, McKinley and Hobart 6; Maryland, McKinley and Hobart 8; Massachusetts, McKinley and Hobart 15; Michigan, McKinley and Hobart, 14; Minnesota, McKinley and Hobart 9; Mississippi, Bryan and Sewall 9; Missouri, Bryan 17, Sewall 13; Watson 4; Montana, Bryan and Sewall 3; Nebraska, Bryan 8, Sewall 4; Watson 4; Nevada, Bryan and Sewall 3; New Hampshire, McKinley and Hobart 4; New Jersey, McKinley and 10; New York, McKinley and Hobart 36; North Carolina, Bryan 11, Sewall 6; Watson 5; North Dakota, McKinley and Hobert 3; Ohio, McKinley and Hobert, 23; Oregon, McKinley and Hobart 4; Pennsylvania, Mckinley and Hobart 32; Rhode Island, McKinley and Hobart 4; South Carolina, Bryan and Sewall 9; South Dakota, Bryan and Sewall 4; Tennessee, Bryan and Sewall 12; Texas, Bryan and Sewall 15; Utah, Bryan 3, Sewall 2 Watson 1; Vermont, McKinley and Hobart 4; Virginia, Bryan and Sewall 12; Washington, Bryan and Sewall 4; West Virginia, McKinley and Hobart 6; Wisconsin, McKinley and Hobart 12; Wyoming Bryan 3, Sewall 2, Watson 1. Totals—McKinley and Hobart 271; Bryan 176; Sewall 158; Watson 18.

Review of the Dry Goods Market.

New York, January 12 —The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin in its weekly review of the dry goods market says:

"The week closes with a largely increased attendance of buyers in the market, and although the majority of these are likely to be seen in the jobbing and specialty houses than in the general commission market, yet the latter can hardly fail to show some improvement in results of spot business. In the way of mail orders there has been some expansion in the buying at first hands in staple lines of cotton goods and spring fancies, of any pronounced character, nor calculated to give more than very mild encouragement at the moment. The tone of the market in all lines of domestics is easy. Since yesterday there has been more business doing in the print cloth market than for some time past, and at steady prices. There has been little in the woolen goods division in the way of new features. Collections are reported fairly regular.

Senator Perkins Will Be Re-elected.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 12 —United States Senator Perkins will be re elected at the joint session of the Legislature tomorrow. Both houses in a separate ballot at noon gave him a majority of fourteen.

A Dynamiter Arrested.

London, Jan. 12 —The Grand Jury in the Central Criminal Court (Old Bailey) today returned a true bill against Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, of New York, who was arrested in Glasgow in September last, on a charge of being engaged in a conspiracy to cause a dynamite explosion.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect November 15, 1896.

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	7:50 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:00 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
Lv. Fayetteville Junction	11:27 a m
Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:50 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:18 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:10 p m
Ar. Walnut Cove	4:35 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:38 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:10 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:35 p m

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:10 p m
Lv. Climax	12:41 p m
Ar. Sanford	2:35 p m
Lv. Sanford	2:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	4:12 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	4:18 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:35 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:45 p m

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	3:30 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:40 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:50 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:08 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	11:01 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:19 a m

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:28 p m
Lv Hope Mills	4:42 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:36 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:09 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:17 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:25 p m

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:18 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:20 p m
Lv. Climax	4:15 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:00 p m

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

At Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air-Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Mgr. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass Agt.

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RALEIGH STATIONERY COMPANY,

131 Fayetteville Street. *W. G. SEPARK, Manager.*

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The Only Paper in the State taking the full Southern Associated Press Dispatches.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1897.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL'S ADDRESS.

Governor Russell delivered his inaugural address yesterday afternoon, beginning at 3:30. This issue of THE TRIBUNE contains the address. It was delivered in Governor Russell's characteristic and forcible style, and was listened to by members of the Legislature and a large number of ladies and gentlemen in the galleries.

The speech was, as a whole, well received, and with few exceptions, commented upon favorably.

It was expected that the Governor would take strong grounds against the leasing of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern. He favors and recommends the abrogation of the lease. This is a question which involves much interest, and there are those who are with the Governor and there are those who are against him. Not having fully investigated the technical and legal points of the transaction, we do not feel at liberty to discuss the matter at this time. It is a grave and important question and should be considered with great care. The Governor is an able lawyer—said to be one of the ablest jurists in the State, and it is reasonable to suppose he has made up his mind from a legal standpoint, as well as from all other points, and we do not say he is right, nor do we say he is wrong in his position, but we do say that it is a question in which devolves great care and consideration.

The Governor dwelt, feelingly and eloquently upon the constitutional rights of the people having been restored to them through the revision of the election laws of 1895.

He takes a decided advance step in educational matters, and says that additional taxes must be provided for public schools. Few people, we think, will take issue with the Govenor in this position.

Being a lawyer, and having practiced extensively, his utterances upon reforms of the judiciary will be received with commendation.

He says that as the expenditures of the State have so enormously increased, taxation has about reached the limit of endurance, and that retrenchment must begin. This declaration will be taken seriously, as those who know the Judge best, know that he reasons naturally from this viewpoint, and that he will throw his whole influence to bring this about.

In plain and unvarnished words he says that lynching must be stopped. The Governor is a firm man, and lynchers must take notice that there will be no winking of the other eye to the perpetrators of this crime.

Railroad competition must be encouraged in this, that one railroad corporation must not be allowed to swallow another corporation.

The Governor enters upon this theme of his address with a good deal of vigor and argues his point well, but here again he will encounter stern opposition.

City and town governments should be reformed. "We want no Tammany Hall governments in North Carolina!"

The Governor desires and urges immigration and advises substantial enconragement to people and new sources of wealth. He doubtless will urge this feature of his address. If, in the four years of his administration there is large immigration to the State, and new factories and extensive enterprises established and in a flourishing condition at the close of his administration he can look upon it all with much pride. North Carolina has untold and unknown resources, and if these can be shown and brought to the notice of farmers, miners, mechanics and others in other avocations, there is no reason to doubt that our population and wealth will largely augment in these four years. It is the opportunity, and the Legislature should take decided action and offer such inducements as lie in their power.

The University must be sustained. As to this, the Governor will find the people on his side.

He closed his address with a peroration upon the broken solid South. But read the address, every word of it, and ponder it well. These are hot questions that will be taken up, one after the other, and discussed, and men who will have a voice in deciding them should thoroughly inform themselves, so that they can act intelligently.

A BUGLE BLAST.

"One blast upon his bugle horn were worth a thousand," and here is the blast: "*If I were a fusionist at all, I would be a respectable fusionist and keep faith with my allies. If Pritchard was worthy of Populist support two years ago he is worthy of it now,*" and the bugler is Thomas Watson, the apostle of Populism, and the Populist candidate for Vice-President. This is the key-note to the situation, and Mr. Watson has sounded it, and if the refrain is not taken up by the orthodox Populists, then there is nothing in Populism.

There is a mighty difference, we have discovered, in those who represent Populist doctrines. Men like Watson and his adherents religiously adhere to certain truths in their doctrine, visionary as they may appear to those who do not subscribe to them, and those who are Populists who trade upon their capital and get out of it all there is in it. A man who adheres to a doctrine, no matter what that doctrine represents, is to be respected for the faith there is in him, and for the honesty of his convictions. Certainly we believe Mr. Watson's ideas of governmental affairs are visionary, yet we accord to that gentleman the right he has in believing them substantial and practical theories for the betterment of mankind. He at least is sincere and honest.

Is there a Populist in North Carolina who doubts Mr. Watson's honesty and sincerity? If there is, he is not an honest and sincere Populist.

Mr. Watson, it will be remembered, took issue with Mr. Butler upon fusion. Watson was opposed to it. Butler favored it. Upon this idea the two distinguished gentlemen drifted apart. Butler figured nationally and upon State affairs for fusion. He fused wherever he thought he could make a point. He played politics. For this, Watson and other Populists roundly abused him, and accused him of working for selfish aggrandizement, and into the hands of the Democracy. This resulted in Chairman Jones and Chairman Butler turning Mr. Watson down and hoisting Sewall, the wealthy corporationist, over and above Populist Watson.

Watson could interpret this action only one way as against himself and the Populist principles he represented. In the bugle blast he blows, he does not say he is a Pritchard man, but he puts Mr. Butler in an awkward position when he says: "If I were a fusionist, I would be a *respectable* fusionist and *keep faith* with my allies" (the Republicans). In other words, Mr. Watson would be honest and consistent, for in the next sentence he says: "If Pritchard was worthy of a Populist support two years ago he is worthy of it now." That is, if Pritchard stood for silver then, he certainly stands for the same now, and is entitled to the same support he received two years ago.

This is true from the Senator's record, as we have conclusively shown in THE TRIBUNE.

The nineteen men who left Butler's caucus stand with their late candidate for Vice-President, and if Mr. Watson was worthy of the nomination for Vice-President then, he is worthy of the same consideration now. Mr. Watson has not changed. He is now as he was then. He represents the sound Populists. There are no tricks or traffic in his make-up. No man can point to a single inconsistent or tricky act of his, and if there are any true men (and there are) who truly represent the Populist doctrine, they are those who represent Mr. Watson, and such men in North Carolina are those who bolted Butler's "gag rule" caucus.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.

We give below a letter signed by colored members of the Legislature, which explains itself. But we wish to say that when this report reached them they promptly met and addressed this letter to Senator Pritchard. This act was one prompted by the character of the report being circulated, calculated to do them an injustice and injure Senator Pritchard:

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 11, 1897.

SENATOR J. C. PRITCHARD, Park Hotel.

Dear Sir: Information has reached us that a report is quietly circulated to the effect that the colored members of the Legislature have made pledges to some one that they did not mean to support you for the Senate. We want, once for all, to quiet any apprehension concerning our attitude as to your candidacy. We voted solidly for you in the Republican caucus on the night of the first day of the legislative session. We feel bound by that action, or else we would not have remained without offering some protest. We claim to be honorable men, and will go down in defeat, if necessary, in your support. Our constituents hold us responsible for any dereliction of duty, and if we fail to stand by you we know we would deserve the severest condemnation

We pledge you now, once for all, to stand by you as long as your name remains as the standard-bearer of our party. Very respectfully yours,

W. LEE PERSON,
Senator Fifth District, N. C.
M. M. PEACE,
House of Representatives, Vance Co.
E. E. BRYAN,
House af Representatives.
SCOTLAND HARRIS,
Representative of Halifax Co.
W. H. CREWS, JR.,
Representative of Granville Co.
W. B. HENDERSON,
Senator Eleventh District.
JORDAN H. DANCY,
Representative of Edgecombe Co.
NED R. RAWLS,
Representative Northampton Co.
JNO THOS. HOWE,
Representative New Hanover Co.
J. H ARRINGTON,
Representative Halifax Co.
JAMES H. YOUNG,
Representative Wake Co

TALKING THROUGH HIS HAT.

"We are not willing to believe that all of the nineteen so-called 'bolters' will vote for Pritchard. But suppose they do They will only weaken the Populist party nineteen votes, they can carry nothing with them but the contempt of all honest people. The addition to the Republican party will be about equal to the British army when Benedict Arnold deserted the cause of American independence. For every legislative traitor developed in this fight, if there be traitors, the People's party will get a thousand good citizens, all with more influence and ability than those who desert their principles for Mark Hanna's money or for Republican patronage—one and the same—for the men who go through this fight untainted will be worthy of confidence.

What are you making such a fuss about then—such a tempest in a tea-pot? If you can get a "thousand good citizens, all with more fluence and ability than those who desert their principles for Mark Hanna's money or for Republican patronage," for nine "contemptible bolters," why not let them go and get the "thousand?" A thousand to nineteen is pretty good trading any day. But the *Farmer* is mad, hence intemperate, and is saying things, or trying to say them, in these days it will have reason to regret in the future. The *Farmer* knows that these nineteen men who stand by this agreement to support Senator Pritchard are gentlemen, and it dares not call them by any other name personally. The *Farmer* falls back on poor old Benedict Arnold whose bones have lain smouldering in the grave, lo, these many decades, but who is like Bango's ghost, always ready to rise up and confront some fellow who don't see things in the same light as the other fellow. Brother, go to, go to.

THERE came floating on the grapevine telegraph line, or some other line, a dispatch to Chairman Manly from Chairman Jones at Washington, that Pritchard must be defeated at all hazards, if it takes a barrel of money. Is this true? It comes straight, and we are inclined to give it credence.

THOSE BRIBERY CHARGES.

There are strong intimations that the members of the North Carolina Legislature, who are about to choose a United States Senator, are enjoying some of the surplus with which the Republican National Committee emerged from the campaign.—N. Y. Journal.

The bribery resolutions and mouthings of the State Democratic press charging to Mark Hanna's "enormous" piles of money, as a corruption fund to buy Populist votes, is reaching out right lively, thus scandalizing the State of North Carolina. Every leading newspaper in the land is informed that there are "blocks" of money in Raleigh with which to buy legislators to vote for Pritchard. Every man of candor and sense knows such a charge is without foundation, and yet it goes flying over the wires and into the great dailies, and people believe it. A lie travels almighty fast, and truth has a hard struggle to catch up. Outside the slander thrust upon honest men, it gives to the world the idea that there is no honesty in North Carolinians, but that every legislator is purchasable. It is a shame and a disgrace to the State and it does an almost irreparable injury—but there are men who would wreck the State and destroy character to work out their own selfish ends.

CONGRESSMAN STROWD.

A city morning paper makes the statement that Congressman Strowd is here working to defeat the election of Senator Pritchard.

Can this be true? Does not Congressman Strowd know that he could not have been elected but for the withdrawal of Hon. P. L. Massey, the regular Republican nominee? Does he not know that his friends promised that if Mr. Massey was withdrawn in his favor, he would favor the re-election of Senator Pritchard, and that the Populist members of the Legislature from the Fourth District would vote for him?

If Congressman Strowd does not know these facts, let him deny them, and he will be furnished with a forcible reminder that they are facts.

This writer is not disposed to believe that Congressman Strowd would act in bad faith *knowingly*, but that bad faith is being practiced there can be no question.

REPUBLICAN.

EX-SECRETARY HOKE SMITH, says the New York *Sun*, who was exceptionally popular during his stay here as a member of the cabinet, and who came on to attend the White House dinner, is still in the city and the recipient of much social attention. In speaking of the Bryan lecture in Atlanta, Mr. Smith said it was the most complete collapse he had ever heard or known of in his whole life, and if Mr. Bryan had been advertised for a free lecture the next evening he would have drawn no audience at all. It was difficult to account for it except that the matter was old and commonplace, and all the fire and vigor of oratory in the speaker seemed to have been exhausted.

Mr. Smith voted for Mr. Bryan.

OUR special Washington correspondent says that Tom Watson is coming to Raleigh to take a hand in the Senatorial contest. He is advised to do so by the Populist National Committee. Evidently Mr Butler's committee is not dominated by the Senator.

SENATORS VILAS and Allen had a "clothes washing," as Dave Hill would say, in the Senate yesterday. The "dirty linen" was which of the two National Democratic platforms was the real Democratic platform," Vilas (Democrat) asserting that the Chicago platform was against the best interests of the United States, and that the Indianapolis platform was founded on Democracy.

THE Populist electors yesterday could not return to the bosom of their constituents with clear consciences without reminding their Democratic friends that the Populists were the original silverites.

THE Republicans are in and the Democrats are out. That is as it should be, you know.

CHAIRMAN DINGLEY.

Writing about the personnel of the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, at Washington, a writer in the *Washington Post* gives a pen picture of Chairman Dingley, which we reproduce:

"It is fortunate that these members of the Ways and Means Committee are good workmen, all. They have, for the most part, builded before Take Nelson Dingley, for instance. He used to be on the Ways and Means Committee until he stepped aside to let Reed, of Maine, find a seat at the table. Reed, not unforgetting of a favor, and with some sentiment despite his cynicism and sarcasm, found the opportunity to pay back this debt when he had the construction of the Ways and Means Committee. Dingley went in as Chairman, and sits to day at the head of the table. It will be the Dingley bill that supplants the Wilson bill, as the latter took the place of the McKinley law. It is some honor thus to christen a law, and Dingley knows it. Hence he declines to be a Cabinet officer. Walker and Morrill and McKinley and Wilson—all these makers of tariff laws are on the tongue for ever and aye. Who can remember who was Secretary of the Treasury ten years ago? Fame is dear to the heart of Dingley."

And health, too. Manning died. Windom died—all Secretaries of the Treasury have felt the strain of the responsibility of the place. Dingley, little man in big chair, does not belie his looks when he says that his health is not good. His face is pale. When he walks out into the air he buttons his coat around his neck and turns up the collar after the fashion of men who are weak of lung His voice is not strong. Otherwise he would have been much more of a factor in the House to day than he actually is. Some men dominate the House by pure bigness of body and development of vocal chords. Dingley cannot. Yet the House respects his ability, and above all, his honesty. Some men are temperate because their constitutions are minus a desire for drink. Dingley has no desire to be a trickster, but could not if he tried. It is not in him. He has made money, of course, mostly out of a successful paper up in Maine, and because he has Yankee shrewdness He cares not for social splurging, and if he were Secretary of the Treasury would still live in modest fashion.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Mr. R. J. Winters, of Kansas, now in Washington City, to a reporter said:

"Five or six years ago the very mention of the Farmers' Alliance almost scared a lot of Southern and Western statesmen into a fit. Now there is hardly any one so poor as to do the once powerful order reverence. It grew with mushroom rapidity for awhile and completely overshadowed the Grange which was at one time a strong agricultural organization. The Alliance was born in Texas, but in Kansas reached the culmination of its development under the able leadership of Mrs Lease Mrs Diggs, Jerry Simpson, et al. It is a striking illustration of the mutability of human affairs to read that the Kansas Alliance has about come to the end of its nuisance existence, and is preparing to disband

"What has killed it? The answer is in a single word—politics. Its leaders were possessed of the same ambition that animates other mortals, and it was but natural that they should try to use the Alliance to further their personal ambition. I am inclined to think, however, that the Alliance, with all its vagaries on finance and its impracticable schemes for sub treasuries, has not lived entirely in vain. It accomplished a great deal in the way of banishing the remnants of sectional prejudice engendered by the war. Undaunted-dly it brought the sections into more harmonious relations and in Kansas was the direct cause of the election to Congress of an ex Confederate soldier."

IMPORTED talent has been sent to Raleigh, and more to follow, to influence Populist Senators and Representatives to vote against Pritchard, and to form a combine with the Democrats. Whenever a Populist dares to have a mind of his own and act independently, he is swooped down upon by the whole gang of "influoential" Democrats and Democratic Populists.

"IF Spain is wise she will offer without delay such terms as reasonable Americans will join in pressing the Cubans to accept. But how long it is since Spain was wise!"

The London *Speaker*, closing an able article on the Cuban question, makes the above remark. But the trouble with Spain is that it has been so long since she was wise that to expect an act of wisdom at this juncture would be to expect Joshua's miracle.

THE roasts that some of the speakers in the meeting of the electoral college yesterday gave Cleveland were calculated to make the fat statesman's hair stand on end if he could have heard them. But fortunately for his peace of mind there was no telephonic connection between the capital of North Carolina and the White House.

THOSE who are in position to know, say that Governor Russell's inaugural address will be the ablest State paper written in North Carolina in many a day. It will be such a presentation of important matters affecting the well-being of all the people of the State as to make citizens of North Carolina proud of their Governor.

Should Be In the Penitentiary.

Referring to the probability that certain Populists will support Pritchard, the Progressive Farmer says "the infamous bargaining is known, and if the plans are carried out, the Penitentiary doors ought to be thrown wide open, and all concerned, driven in like sheep." There is nothing obscure about this.—News and Observer.

O, yes, there is dense obscurity in it. If the *Progressive Farmer* is in possession of such damaging facts, what in the world is to hinder him from publishing said facts. We demand the publication of them. Put up or shut up. The fact of the matter is, it is all *Progressive Farmer* rot; there is not one word of truth in it. If there was, the "facts" would be forthcoming. Now is the time for the *Progressive Farmer* to get its work in to defeat Senator Pritchard. If he is so sure of the "infamous bargaining" why not expose it and not do like the fellow did who locked his barn door after the horse was stolen. It is all stuff and nonsense.

"A FEW IMPOLITIC POLITICAL REMARKS."

A writer in the Asheville *News and Hotel Reporter*, a handsome 16-page monthly society journal, pays his respects to the Asheville *Citizen*, and instead of being a bird of ill-omen, like the *Citizen*, it prophesies many good things for THE RALEIGH TRIBUNE. He says:

Yesterday an article in the Daily Citizen "kinder riled me up," as Josh Billings used to say. The Democratic Daily Citizen is worried because the Republican RALEIGH TRIBUNE may fail. And the Citizen took nearly half a column to tell its worry Having confessed that it lays no claim to being a prophet, it proceeds to prophecy most politically and profoundly, and the prophesy will be first class if it don't prove to be second-class

After a lively bit of biting criticism, the Daily Citizen makes the mild and mellifluous statement: "While we have no hostility to THE TRIBUNE we believe, etc. There will be trouble in THE TRIBUNE directory before the year is out."

Now, while I admire the Daily Citizen, in most everything, I have a decided hostility to it in some particulars. Its lovely and loving attitude toward the Raleigh TRIBUNE is one particular.

Wade in and wallop THE TRIBUNE if you can. But while it is getting under way, give it a chance. Now I differ from you, Mr. Citizen, in this I am in the prophesy business. I love it. I would sooner prophesy than eat; I would sooner prophesy than sleep.

Don't try to be so loving when you don't mean it!

'Tis plain, Mr. Citizen, that it would please you to see THE TRIBUNE swallowed up by a whale; swooped upon by a hawk; swept away by a hurricane; demolished by a deluge; pierced by a paper, annihilated by an avalanche, or perhaps, merely rent by discord and exploded into atoms by the attacks of its enemies.

When these gentle sentiments are yours, why disguise them?

Fighting is good exercise! But fight open and fair.

Now I prophesy that before there is a bit of trouble in the Directory of the Raleigh TRIBUNE there will be much trouble in the Democratic camps of North Carolina I prophesy that any man or newspaper which has the grit to espouse an unpopular cause in the South of today will be rewarded by the South of tomorrow.

I prophesy a good beginning, a happy voyage and a fair ending to any sailor on any sea—even the political seas of the South—who is not a coward, but who getting his thoughts from his own thinking, and who with faith in his own stars and with a serene and solid confidence in his own ship steams away from croaking shores (where the frogs and fogies sit sunning their fated fortunes) into the Unknown, where toil shall lead to triumph and work shall win reward. For any skilled and hardy sailor, I prophesy bon voyage.

The world will always be full of those who fear and who foretell direful disaster.

To the careful and courageous soul, all hail!

Life is made and shall be mastered—not by those who conservatively croak—but by those who make and mold; who carry and who cheer the upward wayfarers of the world.

All hail THE TRIBUNE of Raleigh.

BILL BUNCOMBE.

BE PATIENT, PLEASE.

Our out-of town subscribers must bear patiently with us for a few days. We are aware they are not receiving their paper on time, but until our fast press and typesetting machines arrive it will be impossible to make the early mails. This, however, will not last but a few days as both are in transit to Raleigh and will arrive within the coming week.

A COINCIDENCE: Twenty years ago Gov. Vance, in his inaugural address, said there was "Retribution in Politics." Yesterday Gov. Russell said there was "Retribution in History." Both these expressions were used at the opening of each address.

DEMOCRATS about Raleigh look lonesome and hungry, the pie counter is no longer within their reach. However, the Republicans will take care of it and its contents for a few years just to see how it goes.

WATSON TO SKINNER

"If I Were a Fusionist, I Would Try to Be a Respectable Fusionist."

PRITCHARD WORTHY OF SUPPORT

POPULISTS OWE HIM A DEBT OF GRATITUDE.

True to His Pledges—Hot Stuff From the Caustic Pen of Populist Editor Kestler—Stinging Reply to His Critics.

To the Editor of THE TRIBUNE.

The *Progressive Farmer* asks: "Why Col. G. Ed. Kestler, who was a middle-of-the-roader at St. Louis, has been in Raleigh during the past week tearing his hair for Pritchard."

I answer as follows: Because almost every middle-of-the-roader is for Pritchard, and because almost every Sewall Populist is fighting Pritchard. Take the North Carolina delegation to St. Louis, and almost all anti-Democrats, except Mr. Ramsey, are with us.

Thomas E. Watson, the noblest Populist on earth, telegraphed Congressman Skinner on the 11th inst.:

"**If I were a fusionist at all, I would try to be a respectable fusionist and keep faith with my allies. If Pritchard was worthy of Populist support two years ago, he is worthy of it now.**"

Where is the Populist that will not heed the advice of the gallant Watson?

Senator J. C. Pritchard, the most talked of man in America today, was born near the mountain fastnesses of the Blue Ridge. He lived as a youth among these highland cliffs, and drank from Nature the beauties and inspirations that environed his mountain home. When quite young he left his native heath and settled in Madison county, a beautiful place, nestled in Nature'e softest lap of beauty. Italian landscapes are not half so grand, Switzerland's boasted mountains are not near so majestic as the landscapes and mountains that clustered around his home. The skies are the fairest, the breezes the sweetest, and the people the most honest that the earth possesses. These people are as honest as the day is long. 'Tis true they are rough and hardy sons of toil, but beneath their breasts there beat hearts as true and patriotic as Sparta or Rome ever dreamed of. They know the rights of humanity, they are children of nature and know right from wrong, and they dare maintain the faith that is in them. Reared among these sons of the mountains, Mr. Pritchard soon learned that rugged honesty and uprightness which is so characteristic of them. These rugged mountaineers do not make so many pretentions towards goodness and perfection, but they believe in that old, quaint trueism of Pope, "worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow." He was a printer boy—enjoyed all the joys, endured all the sorrows that printer boys experience. In this lonely and noble work he showed the same industry and faithfulness to duty that characterized him in later years and in grander deeds. By close study he learned law and rapidly rose in his profession. His neighbors honored him with a seat in the Legislature, and there, as in the humble walks of life, he stood true to the masses of the people, true to himself and to the State. He was nominated and made a gallant fight for Congress and won the reputation of being one of the finest stump speakers in the State.

He fought for his party when his party was in its gloomy days, yet he ever stood true to it. When the fusion movement came along as a rainbow of hope intending to wrest the State from the Democratic party, this gallant son of the mountains pulled off his coat and threw his whole manly vigor and ability into the fight. And to him great, great credit is due for the good the movement has done the people. And as a proper recognition of his services, as a fit mark of respect to him, the fusionists sent him to the U. S. Senate. And nobly and honorably has he stood to the trusts and confidence bestowed in his hands; always supporting the measures that would benefit the masses of the people of the United States, especially of his own loved North Carolina, he strengthened his claims upon the good will of all. The Populists owe him a debt of gratitude for his votes upon Populist measures and for his work for co-operation. And the masses of the people today love this man of the people, this self-made man; love him for his honesty, for his integrity, for his deeds in their behalf, and they want him again in the Senate, where he can still be their friend and champion. I love that man who rises from humble spheres by his own efforts to heights of fame, and who never forgets the men who helped to elevate him, and who is not ashamed to own the friends of his humble day as his friends through life. True worth deserves recognition. It is a Populist principle to stand by such men as this, to help such men so long as they are true to the people. I am a Populist. I was a Populist when some of the men who are fighting Mr. Pritchard were captive in the tents of the Democrats. I will be a Populist so long as my party is indeed a People's party; so long as the morning stars sing in the bright blue sky; so long as "man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn;" so long as there is need of patriotism in this country; so long as there is need of a rule of, for and by the people, and I am a Pritchard Populist so long as he votes for measures that Populists do,

At the meeting of the Populist Executive Committee in April, 1896, held in this city, the following was offered as a basis of co-operation:

"Whereas, Differences between many of the cardinal principles of the National People's party and those of the National Republican party are so divergent as to be irreconcilable; and whereas, it is manifest that in order for two political parties to successfully and honorably co-operate together, such co operation must be based upon at least one cardinal principle which is common to them both.

"Resolved, That the committee of five be and it is hereby authorized to propose to the State Committee of the Republican party of North Carolina co-operation upon the basis of the preamble and resolutions adopted and signed by Henry M. Teller, and fifteen other Republican United States Senators, including Senator Pritchard, relating to free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the tariff, the same being in accord with at least one of the cardinal principles of the National People's party."

The only issue was that the Republicans should be for silver 16 to 1. This proposition was made under the direction of Senator Butler. Now since Senator Pritchard has ever voted for this, and since he agrees to do so in future, it looks as if it certainly ought to satisfy the men who in April believed what we now believe. He accepts their only condition, and surely they won't now jump from their own position.

Senator Butler said in the Senate a year ago the following, as quoted from the "Congressional Record" of January 13, 1896: "I can co-operate with my colleague in principles easier than I could with the Senator from New York. The Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Pritchard) stands for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, for honest elections, for a graduated income tax and is opposed to the further issue of interest bearing bonds in time of peace. The Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Pritchard) does not want to further increase the taxes of the people without at the same time increasing their ability to pay. The people have begun to recognize the difference between party principles and party name. The co-operation in North Carolina of the Populists and Republicans came because the voice of the people could not be heard at the ballot-box on those questions. It came on account of dishonest election methods resorted to by the Democratic party to stay in power in spite of the condemnation of the people, and it was necessary for everybody who was in favor of fair elections to drive that party from power in order that we might have a free ballot and a fair count and get an honest expression of the will of the people." If this was true last January, why is it not true this January? If Mr. Butler's plan in this State had been carried out there would not be sixteen Populists or Republicans in the Legislature, therefore, Mr. Butler has no claims at all upon these honest men. It seems the height of audacity for him to now try to dictate to men who were elected under his protest. Mr. Pritchard spoke in Concord during the late campaign, and in speaking of the financial question said that he was for bi-metallism—for gold, silver and paper, and that the report that he was for the single gold standard was not true. The efforts of the Democrats to defeat him ought to be proof positive that his election will be a great thing for the Populist party.

The talk of bribery is only made to scare somebody, and until some proof is given all will consider the story as the product of a fertile Democratic brain. It would be a nice thing, indeed, for the Populists to defeat Pritchard and thus forever fix it so the Democrats can carry the State. If he is defeated, then it is very likely that all legislation will be blocked this session, and it will force the Populists to co-operate with the Democrats. All know that the people did not send these gentlemen here for this purpose.

Why should Senator Butler come here from his arduous duties in Washington—come, we suppose, at the beckon of the Democratic leaders—and try to block our Legislature? We, the voters, elected men of honor and intelligence to elect a Senator; we will pay them to do so and they must be responsible. Every man of them is as honest and as just as the Senator; then why should he be called upon to "name the man?" By whose authority does he usurp this prerogative? Did the people make him a Senator and a representative, too? He seems to think so, and, besides, he wants even to fill the place of two Senators.

I regret to see our State Chairman, Mr. Ayer, branding these honest legislators as scoundrels and traitors. It ill becomes one whom they have so highly honored. Theres is not a Populist in the Legislature but who votes his honest convictions on all matters, and there's not one of them in either faction but who would not hit the man that offered them money. It is a slander on these honest men, coming from a State Chairman. Of course his object is to apply the party lash for effect. He knows his statement is untrue. Away with bosses and echoes of bosses!

All admit now that we are in honor bound to support a Republican. Then surely we ought to support a Republican nominee. There is no sense in us trying to name anyone else. Why don't the Populists name all the Republican officers in the Legislature? It is foolish to talk thus; yet it's just as consistent as to try to dictate to the other. Yet we see a small majority in the Populist caucus trying to bind the consciences of the minority. Has not the minority the right of representation? Did not Mr. Butler hang up the last Legislature for weeks trying to get in his cumulative voting system so that the minority could be represented, yet he now tries to deny them their rights. I don't blame these patriots for rejecting such gag rules. They ought to have bolted, and they ought never to go back again until they can go back as gentlemen assured of fair treatment. In other words, a few more slashes of the party lash and gag rules will make the Pritchard Populists the only Populists in the Legislature. Mr. Ayer can cry "scoundrel," "traitor," to the most honorable set of men that ever assembled in our capitol, but this injures only the men who thus misrepresent. These gentlemen ought never to go back under such treatment. It is a wonder these Butler Populists care to associate with "scoundrels" and "traitors," as our Chairman says. But they say, "give us a member of the silver party." What would such an one represent? He would have scarcely sixteen constituents in the State. Shall the People's party break faith with the Republicans for such a party as this? But they may say give us Mr. Dockery. Well, why take an ex-goldbug, Mr. Populist? He was up to the Republican State Convention, if reports be true, a strong gold-bug—an Allison man—the one who more strongly represented the opposition to silver. He tried to beat Governor Russell by claiming that he was too much of a silver man. The fact seems to be that he tried to use silver and the Populists to defeat the Republican nominee, and he jumped out of the Republican party in doing it, and hence cannot be termed a silver Republican. The rosiest dream that lulls to rest the breasts of the Democrats is the hope and prayer that the Populists will unite with them and elect some one else except Mr. Pritchard. They know "there's millions in it"—for them. Why all their praise? Why these tears that flow like the mountain streams? Why all their rhetoric from pens that only a few months back were dripping with vituperation for these same men? Remember that desperate men will do anything—the Democrats are desperate. Grant their request, Populists of the Legislature, and defeat Pritchard, and they would hang the Populists that gave them a new lease of power. I beg you, gentlemen, for memory's sake, for the love you bear our loved North Carolina, for gratitude to those deserving it, in the name of the People's party, for the dethronement of boss rule and for the eternal demolition of the Democratic party to vote for Pritchard. O silver, how many political crimes are committed in thy name! how many demogogues are elevated by wearing thy garb! The people are honest in their fight for reform. We must have relief. Prices of farm products must be raised above the cost of production. Hard times must be good times. But in the name of sense how can the defeating of a man who supports reform measures, and the election of men without a party, whose records are doubtful, whose only claim is that they believe in silver, accomplish this. We want a broad-minded man for Senator, one who can aid the material prosperity of our State, and one, like Mr. Pritchard, who can command the ears and pocket-books of the world and bring to our State capital and improvements which will bless the people. We need more work for our people. There are too many idle hands, more looms need to be set to singing, too many plows stand silent in the furrow, too few anvils are ringing in the early dawn, not enough woodmen's axes ring merrily out, not enough miners are delving in mother earth after gold and silver and iron, etc. We want to aid all agencies that help to give us prosperity, and Mr. Pritchard's election will do this to a great degree. I appeal to the common sense and common honesty of our Populists—they are all sensible men.

But you say Mr. Butler is against Pritchard; yes, and Mr. Butler is, also, against Tom Watson in his contest to win a seat in Congress that the Democrats cheated him out of, and he is against any man that won't bow to his dictates; but the people don't look to Mr. Butler to elect a Senator. It is to you, gentlemen; you, the representatives of the grandest commonwealth on earth; you, who sit in seats once held by men whose names now glisten on fame's eternal scroll; it is to you the people look to do their bidding. Just a word to be personal: Sometime since the Democrats of Cabarrus county, in order to vent their spite on me as County Treasurer, called the magistrates together and declared the office abolished. They proved that it was me they wanted to abolish and not the office, as they ran a man for it in November. The office did not pay enough to employ counsel; so I wrote to Senator Butler and Pritchard asking them if they could not help me out in a fight which was strictly on political grounds. Mr. Butler never answered the letter. Mr. Pritchard, although a Republican, came from his home at his own expense and lent his counsel in my behalf. When a Populist was in need he came to do all that he could to defeat the rascally work of the Democrats. He, also, appeared in other suits where Populists were in trouble. I have ever been a Pritchard man. I strongly advocated him before his last election, and have done so on the stump and through the press ever since, and I will continue to do so as long as he aids and abets the Populist party more grandly than many Populists are doing. 'Ninety-four and 'ninety-six demonstrated the fact that co-operation is best for this State, and only by electing Pritchard can it be continued. The logic of events prove this.

G. ED. KESTLER.

Ralegh, N. C., Jan. 12, '96.

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THE GENERAL MARKETS

Stocks Displayed Strength—Arbitration Treaty and Improved Business Outlook the Cause.

BULLS IN WHEAT ON TOP TO-DAY

MOVEMENT IN CORN SLOW AND ACTION IRREGULAR.

Provisions a Shade Better—Cotton Quiet—Futures Steady—The General Market in a Steady, Healthy Condition.

New York, Jan. 12.—There was a slight falling off in the volume of trading at the Stock Exchange today, the sales amounting to 115,659 shares. The market displayed strength throughout, the signing of the arbitration treaty by representatives of the United States and Great Britain and the improved outlook for general business having exerted a favorable influence. Standard issues moved up gradually, and showed gains of ¼a1⅝ per cent. Leather preferred. Sugar, Chicago Gas, Tennessee Coal, the Grangers, Manhattan and Reading were all prominent in the upward movement. Sugar sold up to within a fraction of 113, the reduction of 1-16a⅛ in certain grades of refined sugar and the coffee war at the West being ignored by the operators. Leather preferred rose 1⅝ on covering of shorts. Tennessee Coal rose from 26⅞ to 28¼ on the announcement that strong interests will be represented in the directory in the future. The directors are to meet tomorrow to make important changes in the board.

Union Pacific was better supported and rallied a point to 7⅞. Reports from Washington were to the effect that the government in view of the defeat of the funding bill would begin foreclosure at once. London was a seller, and according to estimates parted with nearly ten thousand shares of various stocks. The offerings were quickly absorbed, and made no impression on prices. The feature of the day, however, was the break in Wheeling and Lake Erie, the common dropping from 5½ to 3⅝ a 4⅛ and the preferred from 23⅝ to 16⅝ a 17½. The decline was the result of reports that application had been made for a receiver. This was not confirmed, although it is generally admitted that the demoralization in the bituminous coal trade has affected all the Baltimore and Ohio was another weak spot, and fell 2½ to 14⅞, with a subsequent recovery to 15⅞. Speculation in the final dealings was strong in tone. Bonds were higher. Sales footed up 1,545,000.

MONEY MARKET.

New York, Jan. 12—Money on call easy at 1½a2 per cent, last loan at 1½ and closing at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½a3¾ per cent. Bar silver 64⅛. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.84¼a4.84⅝ for 60 days and 4 87¼a4.87½ for demand. Posted rates 4.85a4.88. Commercial bills 4.83a4.84. Government bonds steady. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds firm. Silver at the board was neglected.

STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil	13½
pref'd	55
American Sugar Refinery	112⅝
pref'd	101
American Tobacco	79
pref'd	105¾
Atchison	14½
B. & O	15½
Canadian Pacific	55⅝
C. & O	17⅝
Chicago & Alton	163
C., B & Q	72½
Chicago Gas	75¼
Delaware & Lackawana	155
D. and C. F	——
Erie	14⅝
pref'd	33
General Electric	33¾
Illinois Central	92⅝
L. E. & W	16½
pref'd	67¼
Lake Shore	151
L. & N	49½
L., N. A. & C	¼
Manhattan Consolidated	88¼
M. & C	15
Michigan Central	90
Missouri Pacific	20¼
Mobile & Ohio	22
Nash. & Chat	67½
U. S. Cordage	——
pref'd	——
N. J. Central	100⅝
N. Y. Central	93½
N. Y. & N. E	45
N. & W. pref'd	16½
Northern Pacific	14
pref'd	33½
N. W	103
pref'd	153
Pacific Mail	24
Reading	26⅞
Rock Island	67½
St. Paul	74½
pref'd	130
Silver Certificates	64⅞
Tenn. Coal & Iron	28⅝
pref'd	90
Texas Pacific	9⅜
Union Pacific	7¼
Wabash	6½
pref'd	16
Western Union	83½
W. & L. E	4
pref'd	17

BONDS.

Alabama, class A	104
B	103
C	94
La. B. 4's	95
N. C. 4's	100
6's	125
Tenn. new set. 3's	77½
Va. 6's, def	5
Va. T. R S	6
Va. F. D	61½
U. S. 4's reg	110⅝
coup	111⅝
2's	95½
So. Railway 5's	89⅛
con	9⅜
pref'd	27
S. C. 4½'s	100
U. S. new 4's, Dec	120⅜
Coup	120⅜

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 12.—The bulls derived some benefit from today's wheat market, shorts covering enough property to rally prices over a cent from the inside, which latter point was touched early. There were several strong points noted and short selling dwindled in popularity. After the opening, which was firm and ½c higher than yesterday's close, there was a drive made at prices, the intention being to force out more long wheat. The object was partly achieved, but when May reached 79¼ a revulsion in feeling occurred and from that time until the close prices were on a stronger basis. The bullish feature was the comparatively strong Liverpool cables and the resumption of the cash demand for export. May wheat opened from 80½ to 80⅝, sold between 79⅛ and 81⅛, closing at 80⅞, ⅝c. higher than yesterday Cash wheat was firm and ½a1c. per bushel higher.

Corn—The movement in corn was slow and the action irregular. Narrow fluctuations took place and they were generally in reflection of the direction shown by wheat. May corn opened at 24⅜c; sold between 24⅛a⅜c; closing at the outside ⅛ of a cent over yesterday. Cash corn was firm and ⅛c. higher.

Oats were moderately active and fairly steady. May closed ⅛c higher. Cash oats were firm without appreciable change in prices.

Provisions—A shade better prices were quotable early. Hogs were up a little and, to coincide therewith, product improved later, packers sold freely and commission houses also had orders on that side, the prospect of heavy arrivals of hogs in the near future prompting the action. May pork closed 10c. lower

Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open'g.	Clos'g.
WHEAT—No. 2.		
January	80	78⅝
May	80⅝	80⅞
July	76⅛a76¼	76⅝a76½
CORN—		
January	22¼	22⅝
May	24⅝	24¼
July	25⅛a25⅜	25¾
OATS—		
January	16	16
May	18⅛	18¾
MESS PORK—		
January	$7.80	$7.65
May	8.02½	7.90
LARD—		
January	3.97½	3.90
May	4.12½	4.05
SHORT RIBS—		
January	4.00	4.00
May	4.12½	4.07½

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour quiet and easy. No. 2 spring wheat 77a78½; No. 2 red 87⅛a89½. No 2 corn 22½a22⅝. No. 2 oats 16. Mess pork $7.70a7.75. Lard $3.90a3.95. Short ribs $3.90 to 4.15. Dry-salt shoulders $4 25 to 4.50. Short clear sides $4.12½ to 4.25. Whiskey $1 18.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 12—Cotton futures closed steady; sales 129,400 bales; January 6.99; February 7.02; March 7.10; April 7.16; May 7 23; June 7.27; July 7 31; August 7.33; September 7.08; October and November 7.02.

Cotton quiet; middling 7 5-16; net receipts, 2,421 bales; gross, 13,578 bales; exports to Great Britain, —— bales; to France, —— bales; to the Continent, —— bales; forwarded, 4,741 bales; sales, 590 bales; spinners, 90 bales; stock 300,647 bales. Total today—net receipts, 30,216 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,787 bales; to France, —— bales; to the Continent, 4,700 bales; to the Channel, —— bales; stock, 1,198,731. Total so far this week—net receipts, 80,839 bales; exports to Great Britain, 43,838 bales; to France, 22,237 bales; to the Continent, 28,964 bales; to the Channel, —— bales; stock, —— bales. Total since September 1—net receipts, 5,163,929 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,035,624 bales; to France, 445,320 bales; to the Continent, 1,194,700 bales; to the Channel, —— bales; stock, —— bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON MARKET.

New Orleans, January 12.—Cotton futures steady; sales 38,600 bales; January, 6 77; February, 6.83. March, 6 89; April, 6.95; May, 7.02; June, 7.07; July, 7 13; August, 7 16.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton demand good; prices easier; American middling 4 1 16d; sales 12.000 bales, American 11,700 bales; speculation and export 10,000 bales; receipts 62,000 bales, American 58,200 bales

Futures opened easy, demand moderate. American middling—January 3 59; January and February, February and March, March and April, April and May 3.58; May and June 3 59; June and July 3.60; July and August 3 60; August and September 3 58. Futures quiet.

4 P. M.—January, 3.61b; January and February 3.60s; February and March, March and April, 3.59a3.60; April and May, 3 60v; May and June, 3.60a3.61v; June and July, 3.61s; July and August 3.61a3.62s; August and September, 3 60s. Futures closed firm.

OTHER COTTON MARKETS.

January 12.

Galveston dull, 6 15 16, 4,721 bales.
Norfolk steady, 6¾, 2,343 bales.
Baltimore nominal, 7¼, —— bales.
Boston quiet, 7¼, 770 bales.
Wilmington firm, 6⅜, 878 bales.
Philadelphia firm, 7 9 16, 347 bales.
Savannah quiet, 6¾, 2,981 bales.
New Orleans steady, 7, 14,661 bales.
Mobile quiet 6 13-16, 770 bales.
Memphis steady, 6¾, 881 bales.
Augusta steady, 7 1-16a7¼, 249 bales.
Charleston easy, 6¾, 324 bales.
Cincinnati steady, 7, 1,581 bales.
Louisville firm, 7, —— bales
St. Louis firm, 6 15 16, 302 bales.
Houston easy, 6 15 16, 919 bales.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 12.—Flour quiet, steady; winter wheat, low grades $2.30a 3.45; do. fair to fancy $3.55a4.90; do patents $4 95a5 25; Minnesota clear $3.50 a4.00; patents $4.50a5 25; low extras $2 30a3.45.

Southern flour dull, steady; common to fair extra $3 30a3.55; good to choice do. $3.75a4 05.

Wheat—market dull, for spot firm; f. o. b. 98½; ungraded red 79a99 Options advanced ¼a⅝, fell ⅝a⅞c, rallied ⅝a¼, declined ¼a⅜c and closed steady at ⅛a⅜ over yesterday; No. 2 red, January 89⅝; March 90⅜; May 87⅛; July 83½.

Corn—spots fairly active, firmer; No. 2 29a29½ in elevator; 30½a30¾ afloat; steamer mixed 28; No. 3, 27; steamer yellow 28; options were dull and firm at ⅛a⅜ advance.

Oats—spots moderately active, steady; tions dull, firmer, January 22; February 22½; May 23. Spot prices—No. 2, 22½; No. 2 white 24½; mixed western 22a24.

Hay firm, fair demand; shipping 57½; good to choice 75a85; Pacific coast 3½a13.

Hides quiet; wet salted, Havana selected, 35a50 pounds, at 8; Texas dry, 21 a25 pounds, 12a13.

Wool quiet; domestic fleece 16a23; pulled 18a31.

Beef slow, strong; family $9.25a10 50; extra mess $7.25a8 25.

Beef hams firm at $18.00a18 50; tierced beef quiet, strong; city extra India mess $13.50a14.50.

Cut meats quiet, steady; pickled bellies 4⅜; snoulders 4a4¼; hams 8½a9.

Lard quiet, barely steady; western steam $4.20; city $3.80; January $4.20, nominal; refined quiet; continent $4 55; South American $4 75; compound 4½a4¾.

Pork firm, moderate demand; new mess $8.25a8 75.

Butter steady, moderate demand; State dairy 10a15; do. creamery 13a19; Elgins 20.

Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania 18a19; ice house 13a14; western fresh 16½ a17; do case $1.75a3.00; Southern 16a16½; limed 13a14.

Cpttonseed oil firmer, quiet; crude 20½; yellow prime 23a23¼.

Rosin steady; strained, common to good, $1.70a1 72½.

Turpentine quiet at 27½a28¼.

Rice fairly active and firm; domestic fair to extra 3¾a6; Japan 4⅛a4¼.

Molasses quiet; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice new 25a34.

Peanuts quiet.

Coffee steady, 5a15 points up; January $9.45; March $9.50; May $9.60a9.65; July $9 70; December $9.75a9 85; spot Rio dull, steady; No. 7 10¼.

Sugar—raw dull, steady; fair refining 21 3-16; refined quiet; No. 1 to No. 8 ⅛ lower; No. 9 to No. 13 1-16 lower; No. 16 ⅛ down; No. 6, 3 13 16; No. 7, 3¾; No. 8, 3 11-16; No. 9, 3 11-16; No. 10, 3⅝; No. 11, 3 9-16; No. 12, 3½; No. 13, 3 7-16; off A 4a4⅛; standard 4⅜; cut loaf 5; crushed 5; granulated 4⅝.

Freights to Liverpool quiet; cotton by steamer 15-128d; grain by steamer 3d.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 12.—Flour quiet; western super $2.85a3.84; do extra $3.50a 4.14; do family $4 50a4 85; winter wheat patent $5 00a5.25; spring do do $4.65a 4.95; do do straight $4.40a4.70.

Wheat dull; spot 91⅝a92; May 88½a88⅞; Southern by sample 92a93; do on grade 87½a92½.

Corn steady; spot and January 27a27⅛; February 27½a27⅝; March 27⅝a27¾; April 28⅝a28⅝; steamer mixed 25⅛a25½. Southern white 22¾a27¾; do yellow 22¾a27½.

Oats steady; No. 2 white 24a25½; No. 2 mixed 21a22.

Rye firmer; No. 2 red 42½a43; No. 2 western 44½.

Hay firm.

NAVAL STORES.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 12.—Closing—Rosin firm; strained $1.40; good strained $1 45.

Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing; machine 25¾; irregular 25¼.

Tar steady at $1.00.

Crude turpentine firm; hard $1.40; soft $1 90; Virgin $1.80.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 12—Turpentine closed steady at 25½; sales ——; receipts ——.

Rosin firm; sales ——; receipts 5,887; A, B, C, D, E, F, $1.50; G 1.55a1.57½, H 1.65, I 1.75a1.80, K 1.80, M 1 85, N 1.90 W G 2.05, W W 2.35.

CATTLE MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., Jan. 12.—Cattle—receipts, 4,500; market weak; common to extra steers $3 50a5 40; stockers' and feeders' $3.00a4.25; cows and bulls $1.75a3.75; calves $3.50a6.15; Texans $3.70a4.20.

Hogs—receipts 32,000; market firm; heavy packing and shipping lots $3.20a 3.42½; common to choice mixed $3.20a 3.45; choice assorted $3 40a3.47½; light $3.25a3.45; pigs $3.00a3 45.

Sheep—receipts 11,000; market 10c. higher; inferlor to choice $2.50a3 75; lambs $3.50a5 30.

FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 12.—Bar silver 29 11-16; consols 111 9-16 for money and 111¾ for the account.

Paris, Jan. 12 (4:30 p. m)—Three per cent rentes 102f; 32½c for the account.

The Raleigh Market.

CORN—Demand good for the season; supply here very light; good sacks old corn, 56 lbs. per bu., 42½ to 45.

OATS—No local supply; white 29 to 31.

WHEAT—Very little demand, except from Farina Flour Mills; local supply is very slight; prices from 95 to $1.00.

HAY—Western No. 1 Timothy $16; Virginia No. 1 Timothy $15; mixed Virginia hay $12 50 to 14.

BACON—Demand steady, supply good; bacon hams 8 to 10; bacon sides 7½; bacon shoulders 7½.

TOBACCO.

Market very quiet since Christmas; demand holds steady, but supply is rather light, largely on account of dry weather.

Fillers	Common	$ 1 00 to 3 00
	Medium	3 00 to 5.00
	Good	5.00 to 7.00
Lugs	Common	2.00 to 4 00
	Medium	4 00 to 5 00
	Good	5 00 to 7.00
Cutters	Common	7.00 to 9.00
	Medium	9 00 to 11.00
	Good	11 00 to 13.00
	Fine	14.00 to 22.00
Strips	Common	4 00 to 6.00
	Medium	6.00 to 10.00
	Good	10.00 to 15 00
	Fine	15.00 to 20.00
Wrappers	Common	10.00 to 12.00
	Medium	12.00 to 15.00
	Good	15.00 to 28 00
	Fine	28.00 to 40.00

COTTON.

Market extremely quiet; demand good, but sales lighter than in many years for January. The explanation is that the cotton is not in the country. The crop was unusually early.

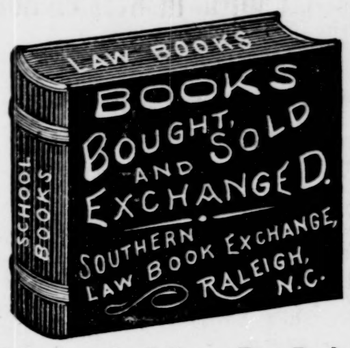
Strict good middling	7
Good middling	6¾
Strict middling	6¾
Middling	6⅝

Receipts on market yesterday 22 bales.

PRODUCE.

Apples, per bbl	$1.50 to 1.75
dried	3½
Peaches, unpeeled, halves	2 to 3
peeled, bright	5 to 7
Peas, clay	55 to 65
mixed	55 to 60
black eye	65 to 75
Onions, select, per bu	65 to 75
Lard, N. C	7½ to 8
Tallow	2½ to 4
Ducks	16 to 20
Hens	20 to 25
Spring chickens	12½ to 18
Roosters	14 to 16
Turkeys, per lb	7 to 9
Guineas	15
Geese	30 to 35
Butter, choice yellow	12½ to 20
Honey	8
Eggs	14 to 16
Feathers, new	45
Hides, dry, per lb	5 to 6
green	3 to 3½
Flour, extra, sack	5 25
family	5.50
family patent	6.00
Meal, bolted, 44 lbs per bu	50
Potatoes, sweet	30
Irish	50 to 60

For Irish potatoes the demand is good, but most of the supply comes from the North.



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SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

(PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH, DAILY:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Norfolk to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Norfolk, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:55 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washingtsn and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily.—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p m., daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Goldsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville, and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

1:40 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:55 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

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IT IS HERE TO STAY!

IT WILL BE REPUBLICAN, AND WILL HEW CLOSE TO THE LINE.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Long Session, for the Most Part Devoted to Vote Counting.

BILL FOR A STATE REFORMATORY

DELAY IN CRIMINAL CASES TO BE REMEDIED.

Lieutenant Governor Reynolds—House Agrees to Investigate Charges of Bribery—Senate Pays a Tribute of Respect to Its Retiring Presiding Officer.

HOUSE.

In the session of the House yesterday there was another abundant harvest of bills. There were twenty-three introduced and referred to appropriate committees.

The session was called to order by Chairman Hileman, who again called upon Representative Green of Mitchell to offer the opening prayer.

When the usual roll call was disposed of, the introduction of bills, resolutions, etc., was declared in order, and there followed a plentiful shower of them.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Lusk—To incorperate the Asheville and Biltmore Street Railway Company.

By Mr. Wilson—To incorporate the town of "Harden Cotton Mills," in Yadkin county.

By Mr. Chapin—To amend chap. 68, laws of North Carolina, acts of 1895.

By Mr. White—To amend chapter 68, laws of 1883, relative to the Cashie and Chowan Railroad and Lumber Co.

By Mr. Petree—To allow deputy Register of Deeds to issue marriage license.

By Mr. Roberts—To allow sheriff of Madison county to collect back taxes for 1893-'94-'95.

By Mr. White—To prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in three miles of Ebenezer church, Randolph county.

By Sutton of Cumberland—A joint resolution regulating duties of enrolling and engrossing clerks.

By Mr. Chapin—Bill for relief of J. M. Ballard, a wounded Confederate soldier.

By Mr. Atkins—To relieve sheriff of Transylvania county.

By Mr. Houser—To provide a better means for changing names of persons.

By Mr. Cathey—To prohibit sale of spirituous liquors in four miles of Cold Springs Baptist Church, Swain county.

By Mr. Cathey—To prohibit the sale of liquor in four miles of Forney's Creek Baptist Church, Swain county.

By Mr. Cathey—Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Swain county to work persons guilty of a misdemeanor, who are committed to jail, on the public roads.

By Mr. Sutton of Cumberland—Act to fund bonded debt of Cumberland county.

By Mr Sutton of Cumberland—Act to amend chapters 135 and 159, laws of '95, relative to the appointment of two extra County Commissioners, and to repeal Act '72, chapter 159.

By Sutton of Cumberland—Act to prohibit foreign corporations from doing business in the State without a license therefor.

By Mr. Chapin—Bill for the relief of N. L. Johnson, an ex-Confederate soldier.

By Mr. Wemyss—To put Jones Colden, of Cumberland on the pension roll.

By Mr. Lusk—An act to amend section 1287 of The Code, relative totdivorces.

By Mr. Hileman, by request—To amend chapter 161, Laws of 1895.

By Mr. Hileman, by request—To incorporate Cabonis Savings Bank.

There was also an unsigned bill introduced, providing for the protection of the iron bridges in Macon county.

The joint resolution, relative to an investigation of charges of corruption in the pending Senatorial conflict, was recalled, and Chairman Hileman stated that through an oversight it was not put through the third reading during yesterday's session. This was done and the resolution adopted.

On motion of Sutton, of Cumberland, it was enacted that 500 copies of the Governor's message be printed.

The bill regulating the duties of Enrolling Clerks was called for by Sutton of Cumberland, who insisted that it be put upon its several readings. However, the Chair declared that the hour had arrived for the joint session of the House and Senate and a messenger was sent to notify the Senate of that fact.

THE JOINT CANVASS.

It was 11:15 o'clock when the Senate entered the Representatives' hall for the joint canvass of the State vote for Governor and other State officers.

After the counting of the vote and the inauguration of the officers of State, the House adjourned to meet at half past ten o'clock this morning.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10:30 yesterday morning, Lieutenant-Governor Doughton presiding, and was opened with prayer by Senator McNeill.

The journal of Monday's proceedings was read and approved.

Mr. Robertson presented a petition from citizens of Hollow township, Bladen county, in regard to a special school tax.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Robertson—Bill to prohibit the county commissioners of Bladen county from collecting a special school tax in Hollow township.

Mr McCaskey—Bill to establish a reformatory for young criminals

Mr. Smathers—Bill to prevent delay in the trial of criminal causes.

Mr. Early—Bill relating to Cashie and Chowan Lumber Company.

Mr. Justice—To amend the charter of the town of Saluda, Polk county.

Mr. Rollins—In relation to registration of practicing physicians.

Mr. Butler—In regard to railroads.

Mr. Merritt—For the relief of Mrs. Terry, of Person county.

The Conference Committee on printing the Governor's message reported a recommendation to print five huudred copies. Adopted.

The following bill and resolutions were ratified:

Act to provide for counting the votes for State officers and to carry out the provisions of Article III of the Constitution.

Resolution to provide index books for the clerks of the Senate and House.

The following additions to standing committees were announced: Insane Asylum, Barker; Agriculture, Patterson; Education, Henson, Maxwell; Railroad and Railroad Commission, Person; Printing, Moye.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Earnhardt.

The hour for counting and certifying the vote for State officers having arrived, the Senate adjourned and proceeded in a body to the hall of the House of Representatives to witness the counting of the vote and the inauguration of the Governor and other officers.

After the inaugural ceremonies, the Senate re assembled to witness the induction of Lieutenent-Governor Reynolds into the office of President of the Senate. [The address will be found printed in connection with the report of inaugural ceremonies.]

Upon the retirement of Lieutenant-Governor Doughton from the chair, Mr. Smathers offered the following resolution which was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, That the Senate extend to the retiring officer, Lieutenant Governor Doughton, a vote of thanks for his impartial rulings as a presiding officer of the Senate, and extend to him the best wishes of the body."

The Senate then adjourned for the day.

A MARTYR FOR HIS BELIEF

WM. P. ST. JOHN, OF SILVER FAME,

Dropped From the Board of Directors of a National Bank.

New York, Jan. 12.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Second National Bank held this morning, Mr. Wm. P. St. John, of silver fame, was dropped from the board of directors. Mr. Henry T. Carey was elected in his place. Mr. St. John's failure to be re-elected, it was said, was due to his pronounced position toward free silver.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile National Bank, E. B. Connor was elected a director in place of Wm. P. St. John.

THE GRAND LODGE ASSEMBLES.

The 110th Annual Communication--Large Attendance.

Since Monday the Masons have been pouring in on every train to attend their yearly meeting. On yesterday afternoon the incoming mails were thronged with them They hailed from every part of the Old North State and represented every honest vocation of human endeavor. This was their one-hundred and tenth annual communication.

The following Grand Officers were present:

Francis M. Moye, Wilson, Grand Master.

John W. Cotten, Tarboro, Deputy Grand Master.

W E. Moore, Jackson, Senior Grand Warden

B S. Royster, Oxford, Junior Grand Warden.

William Simpson, Raleigh, Grand Sergeant

John C. Drewry, Raleigh, Grand Secretary.

M. L Winaton, Granville Co., Grand Chaplain.

B W. Hatcher, Liberty, Grand Lecturer

Dr H. I. Clark, Hamilton. Senior Grand Deacon.

Francis D. Winston, Bertie county. Junior Grand Deacon.

E B. Neave, Salisbury, Grand Marshall.

A. J. Harrell, Goldsboro, Grand Sword Bearer

W. H Applewhite, Wilson, Grand Pursuivant.

T. R Christmas and T. J. Reid, of Biltmore. Grand Stewards.

Robert H. Bradley, Raleigh, Grand Tiler

The Past Grand Officers present were as follows:

H. H Munson, Wilmington, Past Grand Master.

John Nichols, Raleigh, Past Grand Master

H. A. Gudger, Past Grand Master.

Most Worshipful Grand Master. Jacob T. Barron, of Columbia, South Carolina.

The reports of the different officers were read. The address of the Grand Master was listened to with rapt attention. He delivered it in an impressive and forcible manner.

Capt N. M Lawrence, the Superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, presented his report of the condition the work and the needs of that institution: This report was very gratifying The Orphanage is especially close to the hearts of the Masons. The Grand Lodge will meet again this morning.

The Citizens National Bank.

The stockholders of the Citizens National Bank met yesterday and elected the following directors: Col. A. B. Andrews, Dr. A. B Hawkins, Dr. R H. Lewis, C M Hawkins, R. H Battle, Ivan M. Proctor, Jos. G Brown.

These directors then met and elected officers for the year as follows: President, Jos G Brown; Cashier, Henry E. Litchford; First Book Keeper, F P. Haywood Jr; Teller, W. W. Robards; H. J Young and Ivan T Jones, assistant book keepers and J. Leigh Skinner, collector.

MONETARY CONVENTION

In Session at Indianapolis—A Great Deal of Interest.

BIG CROWD IN ATTENDANCE

FATE OF SILVER AS REDEMPTION MONEY SEALED.

Business Men Claim the Right to Take Part in Shaping Financial Legislation.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 12.—The National Monetary Convention, called at the request of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and composed of representatives of similar organizations from all parts of the country, assembled in Tomlinson hall this afternoon. The arrangement of the hall was in general similar to that for the gold convention held in the same place last December. The decorations were much more moderate, however, consisting of the National colors, draped over the platform. There was a sprinkling of spectators in the galleries and the hour preceding the beginning of business was enlivened by music from a band.

The convention was called to order at 2:35 o'clock by Hugh J. Hanna, chairman of the Executive Committee, under whose management the arrangements for the convention were made and who originated the movement culminating in the meeting today.

He introduced Rev. L M. Haynes, pastor of the First Presbyterian church who opened the proceedings with prayer. In the name of the executive committee, Mr. Hanna extended a cordial welcome to the delegates They understood and appreciated the sacrifice made by business men in coming to the convention at this period of the year.

Mr. J W. Smith, secretary of the Indianapolis board of public works, read the call under which the conventions assembled.

The emphatic terms of the call declaring it to be the sentiment of the business men of the country that they should take part in shaping the financial legislation of the country, and that they would never agree to any proposition which would degrade the present standard of values, were received with applause.

Mr. Hanna presented the report of the executive committee.

Pursuant to the resolutions of instruction adopted at a preliminary conference December 1st, it said the committee has sent out invitations to the boards of trade, commercial clubs and such like organizations of all the cities of the United States of a population of 8 000 and greater

Mr. Chadwick of Brooklyn offered a resolution directing the committee on resolutions to take into consideration the expediency of incorporating into the National bank system the principle of Scottish branch banks.

Mr. Peat offered the resolutions adopted by the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, advocating the maintenance of the gold standard, withdrawal of the government from the banking business and the extension of the National bank system by the establishment of branches and the reduction of the minimum capital stock required of such institutions to $25,000.

George G. Tanner of Indianapolis offered a series of resolutions declaring in favor of a refunding of the National debt, the retirement of greenbacks, a more expansive system of National bank currency and the imposition of severe penalties upon National bank directors for failure of duty, to be presented to Congress by a committee of the convention.

Mr. H. H. Hanna, of Indianapolis, presented a scheme for the appointment of a monetary commission of eleven members to be named by this convention and to work at the expense of the convention, in investigating the financial subject, their conclusions to be reported to an adjourned meeting of the convention with a view to their presentation to Congress if legislation should be deemed desirable. The reading of this plan was greeted with applause

Mr. Eugene Levering, of Baltimore, representing a community noted for its conservative banking methods, as evidenced, he says, by the fact that Baltimore had had no bank failure for the last sixty years, presented a series of resolutions from that delegation declaring that legislation was necessary for the maintenance of the gold standard, cancellation of United States legal tender notes, the simultaneous creation of a safe and expensive currency upon the basis of the Baltimore plan.

S. T Scudder of Texas, offered a resolution favoring the establishment of postal savings banks.

T. B. Tedrum of Savannah, presented what he described as a modification of the Baltimore plan on the line of an additional safeguards around the issue of notes. It constitutes a department of finance, consisting of three Comptrollers with a deputy in each State, to have charge of the issue of notes and with authority to examine all banks of issue.

Jos. S. Wood of Mount Vernon, N. Y., offered a resolution declaring that international bimetallism was impracticable and could not be maintained; that silver dollars be legal tender at par value for no larger sum than $20; that silver dollars, silver certificates and Sherman treasury notes may be exchanged for bonds 2½ per cent, convertible on demand into notes which shall be received for custom debts; that silver bullion now in the treasury shall be sold within the next five years.

Mr. Crawford, of Texas, submitted a paper conceding that the last census, requesting them to send delegations to this convention. There are assembled here 300 delegates, representing business organizations of cities in nearly every State in the Union.

The committee recommended for the temporary organization a committee on credentials; on permanent organization; on rules and order of business, each consisting of 15 members.

That all resolutions concerning the currency and banking systems and mode of procedure shall be referred without debate to the committee on resolutions, to be appointed by the permanent chairman.

That each delegate present shall be entitled to one vote.

That the hours for holding the sessions shall be: Morning session, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m Afternoon session, 2 30 p. m. to 6 p. m. Evening session, 8 p. m to 10 p m

For Temporary Chairman the Executive committee recommended E. O Stanard, of St. Louis; for Temporary Secretary, Jacob W. Smith, of Indianapolis; and for Sergeant at Arms, W F Galt, of Indianapolis.

The report was adopted and Mr. Hanna appointed Wm E. Dodge of New York and N L. Crawford of Texas a committee to escort Governor Stanard to the platform.

Governor Stanard's recommendation in his speech on taking the chair, that the greenbacks should be retired; that National banks should be permitted to issue notes up to the par value of bonds deposited to secure their payment; that paper notes of less than $5 or $10 should be circulated in the interest of a more general use of silver, met the general approval of the delegates

The committee provided for in the report of the Executive Committee was then appointed, the following being chairmen respectively: On Permanent Organization, E B. Martindale, Indiana; Rules and Order, E. V. Smalley, Minnesota; Credentials, W. H. Anderson, Michigan.

The committees immediately retired for business, and while they were gone ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild of New York was introduced and addressed the convention.

Mr. John P. Irish of California followed.

The committee on credentials then reported that 270 delegates had been enrolled, representing among others the trades and commercial organizations of the following cities:

Albany, N. Y.; Anniston, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga; Baltimore, Chicago, Bridgeport, Conn; Brooklyn, Buffalo, Camden, N. J.; Canton, Ohio; Charleston, S. C.; Chillicothe, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Cincinnati, Cleveland, Concord, N. H.; Dallas, Texas; Dayton, Ohio; Detroit, Duluth, Elizabeth, N. J.; Erie, Pa.; Findlay, Ohio; Hardford, Conn.; Helena, Mont; Johnstown, Pa; Kansas City, Mo.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Little Rock, Logansport, Louisville, Lowell, Mass; Macon, Meriden, Conn.; Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Montgomery, Nashville, Newark, Ohio; Newark, N. J.; New Haven, New York, Oswego, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Rockland Me.; Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St Louis, St Paul, San Antonio, Springfield, Ohio; Savannah, Syracuse, Troy, Utica, vicksburg, Washington, D. C.; Wilkesbarre, Worcester, Mass; Yonkers; Yankton and Zanesvillo, Ohio.

The Committee on Rules and Order of Business presented its report, the chief feature of which was a provision for restricting debate, making the extreme limit for speeches to half an hour, and confining most of them to five and ten minutes each. It was adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization recommended the name of C. Stuart Patterson, of Pennsylvania for President and a vice-president from each State represented.

Evans Woolsen, of Indianapolis, was named for Permanent Secretary, and W. F. C. Colt, Sergeant-at-Arms. It was also recommended that the other Committees named be continued, and that a Committee on Resolutions of one from each State be appointed. Adopted.

Mr. Patterson was escorted to the platform, and addressed the Convention. In accordance with the provisions of the report on permnent organization, the State delegations selected vice-president and members of the Committle on Resolution. The latter was reported as follows:

Minneapolis, W. B. Dean; Ohio, M. E. Ingalls; Tennessee, J. C. McReynolds; Connecticut, Joel A Sperry; Montana, T. C. Power; Pennsylvania, J. C. Bullitt; Iowa, Ed. A. Temple; Georgia, R. P. Bullock; Maine, C. F. Libby; Illinois, Franklin McVeagh; Mississippi, C. W. Robinson; Massachusetts, H. L. Higgins; Rhode Island, Ragland Haggard; Missouri, George E. Layton; New Jersey, Benlamin Saycock; Michigan, N. A. Fletcher; Wisconsin, F. H. Madgebury; Alabama, H. C. Tompkins; Arkansas, H. L. Remler; Texas, M. L. Offut; District of Columbia, B. H. Warner; Maryland, J. M. Nelson; Kentucky, Logan C. Murray; Virginia, S. W. Traverse; New York, W. E. Dodge; Indiana, H. H. Hanna; California, John P. Irish.

Hon. J. H. Walker, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency in the present Congress, was invited to address the convention, which he consented to do.

At the conclusion of Mr. Walker's remarks the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

The evening session was called to order by Chairman Patterson at 8:20 P. M. M. E. Ingalls was recognized to move that the Committee on Resolutions should be permitted to retire and sit during the session. It was so ordered. Mr. J. Harrison Rhodes was then recognized and allowed twenty minutes to present the views of the New York Chamber of Commerce, which he represented. He stated that if the country was allowed much longer to hold the present financial course, disaster and wreck will certainly result. He said that what the country needs is stability of all kinds, stable tariff, stable government and stable currency. He said that prosperity can only be restored by the establishment of a sound monetary system. Mr. Rhodes was applauded when he said that he could see no reason why the Government should not base all its issues upon the gold standard and replace all notes by coin certificates protected by a 25 per cent. gold re-erve. In closing, Mr. Rhodes denied with much feeling the charge that there is hostility in New York and other cities of the East toward the West.

Mr. Dousman, of Chicago, presented the first proposition for the consideration of the convention. It provided for the appointment of a committee of nine members, to be appointed by the President of the United States within thirty days, including one member from the Senate Committee on Finance, and from the House Committee on Banking and Currency. The committee shall investigate the financial subject, sitting in Washington, and make report to Congress of their conclusions by bill or otherwise. The members, other than the Senators and Representatives named, shall be paid for their services by the government. There shall be bankers three merchants or manufacturers, and one political economist representing the several geograhical sections of the country.

Some Indiana delegates, through E. F. Claypool, presented a scheme prefaced by a review of banking experiences in the United States, the reading of which occupied all the time allotted to its presentation, and it went to the Committee on Resolutions without the scheme being disclosed to the Convention.

Dynamite Gun Vessel.

Philadelphia, Pa, Jan. 12—After having been out of service for more than a year, during which time she has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, the United States dynamite gun vessel, the Vesuvius, went into commission at League Island navy yard at 1 o'clock this afternoon Lieutenant Commander John E. Pillsbury, five other officers and the crew of sixty four men reported at League Island for duty this morning and they at once went aboard the vessel and the simple ceremony of commissioning the ship was soon over. The cruiser's stores and ammunition are ready for her and will be put aboard at once and the ship will sail in a few days for Southern waters to watch for filibusters.

Tobacco Grower's Association.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 12.- The New England Tobacco Grower's Association, at its annual meeting today, passed a resolution stating that they insisted that their only competitor was Sumatra tobacco. They asked for a higher duty on it and believe that tobacco should be one of the first items to be considered by the government for a revenue.

The services of Connecticut's Senators and Representatives in this matter was recognized.

International Monetary Conference

St. Paul, Minn, Jan 12—Information has been received here from reliable sources that Congressman Towne, of Duluth, is the representative agreed upon by the silver interests of the United States to present their side of the financial question to the proposed international monetary conference.

SEVERAL SKIRMISHES

BETWEEN THE SPANISH AND INSURGENT TROOPS.

Cubans Shot and to be Shot for the Crime of Rebellion.

Havana, Jan. 12—Official reports received here give accounts of several skirmishes between detachments of troops and bands of rebels in various localities in which the aggregate loss of the rebels were 39 killed, 11 taken prisoners and a large number wounded. The aggregate losses of the troops were one killed and 18 wounded.

Gen Toral reports that the rebels in strong force made an attack upon the town of Caney, in the Santiago de Cuba province, but the troops under his command met the attack with a bayonet charge, and repelled and dispersed the enemy.

Leocadio Rodriguez was shot at the Cabana fortress today for the crime of rebellion, and Claudio and Perez Mendel and Jose and Perez Grazia will be shot at the same place tomorrow for the same crime.

Inauguration of Governor Adams.

Denver, Colo., January 12—The most simple and unpretentious inauguration ceremony in the history of Colorado, marked the inauguration of Governor Adams at noon today. Mr. Adams walked over from his residence to the capitol, took the oath of office before Chief Justice Hayt, then read his address before the assembled legislators, and, returning to his office, began the duties of his new position. There was no parade, and the total cost of the celebration was $3 50 for the printing of tickets of admission to the capitol building. The Governor in his inaugural, demands the most rigid economy in the conduct of State affairs.

Jumped From the Fourth Story.

Sing Sing, Jan. 12—Joseph Hoffman, the convict in Sing Sing prison, who jumped from the fourth story of the prison Friday last with the intension of killing himself, died this morning from the effects of his injuries.

WE SHALL

Have no need of the Chinaman in the future if every American laundryman will supply the proper kind of work.

We can launder your linen much better, much whiter (without the use of chemicals), finish them in much finer style, and we won't charge you any more, and we won't send them home minus the buttons, either.

Prompt Delivery. Drop a Postal for our Wagon.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

AH! HERE'S THE RUB.

Keep out of the tub, and send your clothes to

THE EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY

Where we neither rub,
Nor do we scrub
And wear out the clothes so,
But make them white as snow,

BY A STEAM PROCESS.

Shirts, 10c.; Collars and Cuffs, 2c. each—High Gloss or Domestic Finish.
Express paid one way on work sent us from all parts of the State.

SOWERS & HARDING, Proprietors.
Phone 19. 105a nd 107 West Martin Street.

The Great White Enamel Line,

The World's Finest and Best.

Catalogues sent upon application to

Thos. H. Briggs & ons,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Hardware,

Housefurnishing Goods,

Paints, Oils, Glass.

J. D. CARROLL,

Wholesale Grocer

AND

LIQUOR DEALER

Choice Wines, Cigars, Beer on Draught or in Bottles, Everything in Something to Eat or Drink, at rock-bottom prices to the trade.

I also have a branch store on East Hargett street, near the Soldiers' Home, where can be found at all hours, day or night, Pure Wines, Liquors and Cigars, the best the market affords.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and Vicinity.

For Raleigh and vicinity: Fair Wednesday, increasing cloudiness, continued cold, with north to northeast winds

Forecast for North Carolina.

Fair, increasing cloudiness tonight. Threatening Wednesday.

Weather Conditions.

The barometer is high and the weather fair throughout the central region from Minnesota to Alabama, but with increasing cloudiness in the lower Mississippi valley. The pressure falls towards the east, where the storm yesterday in the St. Lawrence valley is disappearing off the north Atlantic coast, and towards the west, where a new storm seems to be developing. It is snowing at the stations North Platte, Marquette and Pittsburg. The temperature has fallen 10 to 18 degrees in the south Atlantic States, but is rising in the southwest. The coldest place is St. Paul, with 6 below zero.

C. F. VON HERRMAN,
Section Director.

PERSONALS.

Mrs A. M. Sims is ill.

Mr. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., is in the city.

Mr. C. P. W. Mims of Boston is in town.

Mr. E. A. Hughes of Hillsboro is in the city.

Mr. W. M. Person of Louisburg is at the Park.

Miss Mary Hurst of Goldsboro arrived Tuesday.

Mr. Cary J. Hunter is taking a business trip.

Mr. Peter Yates, of Greensboro, is at the Park.

Mr. Chas. Holliday has returned from Richmond.

Mr. Benj. Bell of the Wilmington Messenger came yesterday.

Miss Evelina Thomas went to Franklinton yesterday.

Mr. John Jones returned to Forestville Tuesday morning.

Mr. John Brewer came in on the afternoon mail yesterday.

Solicitor Wm. J. Leary, of the First District, is in the city.

Mrs Elizabeth Grimes returned home yesterday after an absence of ten days.

Hon. G. Bent Alford, of Holly Springs, was in town yesterday.

Dr. R. M. Norment of Lumberton, so well known here, arrived yesterday.

Representative E. C. Duncan is confined to his room at the Park with the grip.

Mr. Robert H. McNeill, of Wake Forest, is in the city attending the inauguration.

President Chas. D McIver of the State Normal and Industrial School came in yesterday.

Col. James E Boyd, one of the most popular men in the State, is attending the inauguration.

Mr. W. J. Peel is the only lawyer in Raleigh tony enough to carry the traditional green bag.

E. A. Egert, a prominent Republican of Salem, N. C., is here to attend the inaugural exercises.

G. W. Hinshaw, a prominent citizen of Winston, was in the city yesterday to witness the inaugural ceremonies.

The sheriff of Pitt brought four more convicts to the State Pen; one for four, two for five, and one for one year.

Dr. Nelson Ferebee, of Norfolk, is in the city. He is trying to make arrangements to move his family here.

Mr. Benj Bell, one of the proprietors of the Wilmington Messenger, paid the TRIBUNE office a very pleasant call last night.

L. B. Brickenstein, of the firm of Sensenman & Brickenstein, Salem, N. C., was here yesterday to attend the inaugural exercises.

Representative J. R. McCrary, whose illness was noted in a recent issue of THE TRIBUNE, is sufficiently recovered to be out again.

Miss Annie Reck, who has had charge of the millinery of the Lyon Racket store, left for her home, Baltimore, this a. m.

Mr. B. R Edgerton had his hat carried off by mistake from the Grand Lodge last night. He can be found at the Masonic hall this morning.

Sheriff Call, of Wilkes county, attended the inaugural exercises at the capitol yesterday. He is a staunch Republican and an active party leader in his county.

Messrs. L. B. Brickenstine, Salem; Jos. J. Hooker, Wilson; A. M. Long, Rockingham, and F. L. and S. A. Sharp of Statesville are at the Park.

A gentleman passing two colored men on the street yesterday heard one say to the other, "When does the alteration take place?" He was not so far wrong, after all.

Prof. S G Arkins, colored, Principal of the Slater Industrial School, located at Winston Salem, N. C., arrived here this morning and will spend several days looking after the interests of his school among the State legislators.

Mayor Paul A Crutchfield, of Winston, is in the city. Mr. Crutchfield has the honor of being the first Republican mayor Winston has had in a number of years. And the masses of the citizens there are highly pleased with his administration.

Mr. W. E White, of Alamance, is an applicant for the office of railroad commissioner, and is warmly supported for the place by many of the most prominent Republicans in the State. He is a young man of sterling worth and fine business capacity.

Mr. H. W. Ardisol, of Burlington, passed through the city with two of his celebrated blood hounds. He had been down the S. A. L. to track some fugitives from justice, but the trail had been destroyed. These dogs were the same ones used here after the wreck a short time since.

Local News.

Powell, the celebrated magician, at Metropolitan Opera House on Jan. 15th

The store occupied by Levine & Brown, on Wilmington street, is being repaired.

Messrs. Pool and Emery have nearly completed two houses for Mr. James Moore, on Blount street.

"OUR FLAT" LAST NIGHT.

Well Rendered at the Academy of Music by Ryley's Comedians.

Ryley's comedians presented their popular farce comedy, "Our Flat," at the Academy of Music last night. A very good audience was in attendance, and there was every evidence that the company's interpretation of the play and the various specialties was highly satisfactory to those in attendance. The favorites with the audience appeared to be Messrs. Phillip Ryley, John C. Leach, Louis Foy and Edward Groh. Mr. Leach impersonated Reginald Sylvester, Mr. Ryley interpreted the role of Nathaniel Glover, Mr. Groh that of Clarance Nane, while Mr. Foy made an excellent Mr. McCullum, Reginald's father in-law. The young lady members of the troupe were also quite well received, and altogether "Our Flat" proved a very satisfactory farce comedy attraction.

Durhamites Were Numerous.

Durham people usually take a practical interest in all public affairs. The inauguration was no exception to the rule. Yesterday evening a special train brought over a large party to attend the reception to the Governor. Mr. B. N Duke had charge of the party, which included Mr. Washington Duke, Mrs. B. N Duke, Mr. and Mrs. B L. Duke, Master Angier B. Duke, Mr. George W Watts, Miss Annie Watts, Miss Bessie Stone, Mr. W. T. O'Brien, Mr. Thomas J. Walker, Mr James B Warren, Mr and Mrs. W H. Broadson, Mr. F. L Fuller, Mr. W. A. Erwin, Mrs. Bessie Leak. Profs. Flowers, Dowd, Merritt, Bassett, Lockwood and Few, of Trinity College; Mr. Arthur Cobb, Mr. J. E. Stagg, Miss Florence Roney, Capt. J. A. White, Mr. Lawrence Duke, Mr. John F. Wiley, Mr. Albert Kramer, Miss Etta Heartt, Mr. James B. Mason, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. A. E Lloyd, Mr. P. C Sneed, Miss Lottie Tomlinson, Mr George M. Graham

The party returned to Durham at midnight.

Osburn, of Ashe, Pardoned.

W. W. Barber, a prominent lawyer of Wilkes county, is in the city and has obtained a pardon from His Excellency Gov. Carr for John Osburn, of Ashe county, convicted and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for the killing of one James Moorefield about twelve months ago.

At the trial, several months ago, Osburn was convicted of manslaughter, and James Branch for murder in the first degree. Later the sentence of Osburn was commuted to imprisonment for one year. Now, however, on affidavit from Branch, affirming that Osburn was in no way implicated in the murder, Governor Carr, late Tuesday night, granted absolute pardon for Osburn.

To Draft an Important Bill.

Prof. C. D. McIver, Superintendent of the Greensboro State Normal school, arrived here this afternoon and will remain until after the 14th. He is here to draft a bill to be introduced into the Legislature, providing a scheme of supervision for the public schools of the State. He is acting in the capacity of chairman of a special committee appointed by the North Carolina Teacher's Assembly, and the bill to be drafted by Prof. McIver will be submitted to a meeting of that committee to be held in this city on the 14th inst.

List Schedule B Taxes.

Register of Deeds J. J. Rogers requests THE TRIBUNE to say that the time has already expired during which Schedule B Purchase Taxes were to be listed. However, the books will be held open a few days longer, and those who should list had best come forward at once. The time prescribed by law was up on the 10 h inst.

Stockholders Meet.

The stockholders of the Raleigh Savings Bank assembled and elected the following directors for the ensuing year: Messrs W. C Stronach, Julius Lewis, Dr. V E. Turner A. B Stronach, N W. West, J. S Wynne, W. B. Hutchings, G. Rosenthal and Jos. F. Ferrall. These directors will meet today.

THE RALEIGH TRIBUNE.

Something of the Personnel of Its Staff--A Strong Array of Talent.

From the News and Observer.

The Raleigh Tribune, the new Republican organ, made its first appearance Sunday morning It is the same size as the News and Observer, and is a model of typographical beauty. The first number was chock full of live matter. In addition to Mr. C M Kenyon, formerly of Iowa, who is business manager as well as secretary and treasurer of the company, and Mr. W. W. Haywood, formerly of Missouri, who is editor, the company has employed a full staff Mr. T. B Eldridge, who has been connected with the Petersburg Index Appeal, becomes associate editor Mr. Eldridge is well and favorably known to the newspaper fraternity of the State, having for a long time been editor of the Lexington Dispatch, and President of the North Carolina Press Association. He will receive a warm welcome back to North Carolina journalism. Mr Eldridge will handle the telegraph and do other work on the paper. He is an all round man, and can work in any harness.

Mr Willis Briggs, son of Mr. Thos. H. Briggs, who graduated with high honors, is in charge of the city department. He is a new hand at the bellows, but will make an excellent local editor. Mr. W. J. Martin, who has been formerly connected with the Winston Sentinel, will assist in the local department. It is a strong team.

Mr. R. H. Butler is solicitor.

Remember that "Denton's" is the only first class Saloon and Restaurant in the city.

JNO. HORN SENT TO MONROE.

Officer Jones' Chase.

Yesterday Chief of Police Heart, in response to a telegram, arrested John Horn, and sent him to Monroe. Horn is a negro about twenty-five years of age. He is charged with assault, and has a bad reputation here. Frank Burch was arrested yesterday for some disturbance in the lower part of the city. He was sent to jail to await trial. Two others are wanted for participating in the same trouble. Frank attempted to escape while going to jail, and gave officer Jones and jailor King a two-square chase. He was caught, however, and spent the night in prison.

At the Academy.

Riley's Comedians in "Our Flat," was the attraction at the Academy of Music last night. The audience was well pleased with the performance. The play was well presented and the audience showed its appreciation by liberal applause.

Mr. Riley is a pleasing comedian and Miss Dante is a charming actress. She is a handsome woman and early became popular with the audience.

NAT GOODWIN COMING.

Managers Pence and Crawford have a treat in store for Raleigh theatre goers Feb. 17, in Nat Goodwin, the talented comedian.

The local managers have put up a substantial guarantee for Mr. Goodwin and prices will be advanced to $1.25 for his appearance. It is not often Raleigh is given such a treat as Mr. Goodwin's appearance promises.

The Caraleigh Directors Chosen for 1897.

On Monday the stockholders of the Caraleigh Cotton Mills met. The reports of the different officers were presented. These reports were very satisfactory. The following directors were selected for the year 1897. Messrs. J. R Chamberlain, W. A. Linehan D. E. Everett, J. A. Mills, A. A. Thompson, C. J. Hunter, Ashley Horne, S. R. Horne, A. E Page and Ed. Chambers Smith. The election of officers for this year was postponed until the February meeting.

Citizen Bank Directors Meet.

The stockholders of the Citizens National Bank held their regular annual meeting at the bank yesterday, and the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. Jos. G. Brown, A. B. Andrews, C. M. Hawkins, T. M. Proctor and R. H. Battle.

The directors then met and elected the officers as follows: Jos. G, Brown, president; A. B. Andrews, vice-president; Henry E. Litchford, cashier; W. B. Robards, teller; F. P. Haywood, Jr., H. J. Young and T. T. Jones, bookkeepers; and J. Leigh Skinner, collector.

Oysters served up to date at Denton's, opposite P. O.

Visit Denton's Saloon and Restaurant when in the city. Opposite P. O.

It's Very Disagreeable

TO HAVE

Nasal ... Catarrh.

SIMPSON'S

Eczema Ointment

WILL CURE IT. TRY IT.

SIMPSON'S LIVER PILLS

FOR ALL STOMACH ILLS.

SIMPSON'S PHARMACY,

WM. SIMPSON, Manager.

MAJORITY POPULIST CAUCUS

Yesterday Afternoon—Say Minority Must Abide by Majority Rule in Senatorial Ballot.

At a caucus of the majority faction of the Populist Senators and Representatives, held in the Senate chamber yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, further action was taken relative to the then pending overtures for a reunion of the Butler and Pritchard factions.

The negotiations, in progress Monday night and yesterday, between the special conference committees, was taken up and a statement of the situation made, after which a resolution was adopted declaring that they would not accept the proposition of the minority to come back into the majority caucus on condition that they be allowed to vote as they pleased for United States Senator. They also adopted a resolution declaring that the only condition that they would accept would be for the minority to be governed by the general Populist caucus in the United States Senatorial ballot.

The minority stands firm for Senator Pritchard, and there are no indications of a settlement of differences.

Died.

In Richmond, Va., on Jan. 14, at noon, infant son of John N. and Dora Gorman. The remains will reach Raleigh via the Seaboard Air Line today (Wednesday), at half-past three o'clock. Services at Oakwood cemetery immediately after arrival of the train. Friends of the family invited.

IT TAKES NERVE!

It takes nerve to make a good doctor, and it takes nerve to make a good buyer. While others are bending every energy to reduce stock we have been in New York slaying the good, fat bargains. We never had such an easy time buying the best things on the market at our own price in our lives. Think of this:

162 Dozen Men's Negligee Shirts

In nice clean Spring patterns that were made up and sold at wholesale at **$3.50** *to* **$6.00** *the dozen.*

We bought the best the manufacturer had, and he let us have them at our offer, and that is how we come to say 29 cents for your choice of the entire lot. See window.

Also Men's White Unlaundried Shirts, heavy muslin, reinforced, well made, full large sizes, and the price 32 cents or 3 for 90 cents.

Also Men's Hernesdorf Dyed Socks, good value at 15 cents the pair, but you may have 3 pairs at 10 cents the pair, but no more.

Also Ladies' and gentlemen's extra good 50c. Vest at 23c. each—best values we have had this season.

BIG STOCK OF NEW GOODS

In all lines, and the best values we ever offered under any circumstance.

We cordially invite everybody to come right in and make our store their headquarters. We are not selling anything at cut prices or or less than cost, but we are selling everything for less money, if you care for quality, than you can buy it elsewhere.

W. E. JONES.

Members OF THE Legislature ..... Have to Eat!

Why not eat where you can get

THE BEST?

Everything the Market Affords

at any hour of the 24.

BEST OF

WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

McCLURE & HALES'

Bonanza Saloon,

232 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

MR. LEGISLATOR

CAN'T YOU BUY

CHEAPER IN RALEIGH

THAN YOU CAN AT HOME?

We think you can if you come around the corner to the ...

Lyon Racket Store

What do we keep? Almost everything.

Dry Goods, Millinery, Notions, Shoes, Hats, Clothing, Crockery,

And Many Other Lines.

If you are at all economical you will find the place to .. buy is at the ..

LYON RACKET STORE,

163 Martin Street.

MERRY WAR

WAR ON PRICES!

Cut and Slash is the Slogan. We Invite Critical Comparison. The Lynx-eyed, cautious Bargain Hunters are Welcome, for they Know and Appreciate Values.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions in Jaconet Cambric and Nainsook now ready for your inspection.

CLOAKS, COATS AND JACKETS. 12 LEFT.

To show that we do not intend to carry over a singls garment, you can take your choice of these $3, $3.50 and $4 coats at only 98c.

BEST GRADE COATS.

All stylish, up-to-date, and this season's make. 26 left, and all. They were $4 50, $5, $6, $7.50 and $8.50; your choice of any for $1.98.

Bed Covering, every grade and price. Extra heavy "North Star," 12-4, all wool white Blankets, warp and filling guaranteed; cost $6 50, usually sell for $10; our price, $5. 68 white Honeycomb Quilts, worth 75c. and $1; 69c.

Retailing Gent's Furnishings at wholesale prices, profitless to us, but a propitious opportunity to replenish a scanty wardrobe at a small cost.

WOOLEN UNDERWEAR REDUCTION SALE.

Yund, Kennedy & Yund's white and colored, all wool shirts and drawers, ribbed or flat goods, as preferred. Full regular $1 goods, during this sale at 75c: $1 25 qualities reduced to $1; $1 50 qualities are now sold at $1.25; Switz Conde fine derby ribbed and glove fitting, all wool, and Wright's Health Underwear at manufacturer's prices. Men's Sweaters at 25c. and 50c.; all wool Sweaters at 75c. and $1.

GENT'S DRESS AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

Full Dress white Shirts were $1.50, now $1; Peerless laundried, were $1.25, now $1; White Plaited Bosoms were now 75c.; Gladstone, laundried, were 75c.; I. X. L., unlaundried, Nashua Mills, muslin, linen bosoms, were 50c; "Custer" were 50c. each; or 3 for a dollar, or single, 35c.

All of the above are full sizes, well made, reinforced back and fronts.

New ideas for Spring in Fancy Bosoms and Negligee Shirts; colored bosoms, cuffs attached, and detachable cuffs and collars. The latest and newest styles out for 1897 are represented here. Popular prices prevail—50c., 75c., $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

SPECIAL.

25 dozen Gent's Negligee Shirts, prices, 50c., 75., $1 and $1.25 quality, unboxed and spread on tables, your choice as long as they last at 50c.

GREAT LINE OF NECKWEAR.

Four-in-Hands, Tecks, Puffs, Scarfs and String Ties, the latest creations in fashions fad, light medium and dark colors, your choice of any, 25c.; Japanese Silk H. S. Handkerchiefs, our 35c. line is now 25c.

10 dozen Gent's Woolen Half Hose, usual price 25c.; during this sale Hermsdorfs Fast Black Half-Hose, sizes, high spliced heels and toes.

GLOVES.

Buckskin, Lambskin, Leather, and unlined, Wool, Cashmere and Silk for men.

WALKING CANES AND UMBRELLAS.

Canes, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1.25, and $1.50. Umbrellas, $1, $1.50, and $2 up.

Grand Clearance Sale of Remnants of all kinds, and in every Department. One thousand yards or more. Pull them over and toss them about. Every piece is worth just double, and often more.

Sherwood Higgs Co.

SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

J. R. FERRALL & CO

Grocers,

222 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

WE CARRY THE FINEST LINE OF

Staple and Fancy Groceries

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE. NEW AND FRESH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY DAY.

TELEPHONE 88.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL,

Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned

Newly Furnished,

And now offers to both Transient and Regular Boarders first class fare at moderate prices.

A. J. JONES, Manager.

JONES & POWELL

Retailers and Jobbers of

Horse and Cow Feed,

COAL, ICE,

Wood, Lumber, Laths, Sawed and Shaved Pine and Cypress Shingles

Warehouse on Railroad track, where cars are unloaded and reloaded, avoiding drayage and waste. Crystal Ice Factory similarly located. Coal, Wood and Lumber Yards on both Railroad systems.

Uptown Office: 107 Fayetteville St. Coal Yards: West end of Park Avenue; South end of West Street. Post Office: Lock Box 216. Telephones: Fayetteville St. Office, No. 41; Coal Yard Office, No. 71; Ice Factory Office, No. 146.